"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, warmer, light southwesterly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

FOREIGN.—President Loubet of France held a conference with ex-President Cassimir-Perier yesterday, presumably to induce him to accept the War portfolio in the new Cabinet, the organization of which is proceeding slowly and under great difficulties. The Kölnische Zeitung announces the "complete failure" of the Disarmament Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague. The correspondent there of The London Times, however, thinks the outlook promising, and believes that Emperor William will withdraw his opposition. Dr. Zorn, whom the Emperor summoned to Berlin, arrived there on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. Holls of the United States delegation. They have had two audiences with the Emperor, and were expected to start back for The Hague last night. It is said that they may possibly have succeeded in obtaining a modification of the Emperor's attitude. It is reported in Berlin that at the last meeting of the Diet of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha it was confidentially announced that the abdication would occur this year of the reigning Duke Alfred. He is Queen Victoria's second son, and as his only son died recently, the Duke of Connaught is the heir apparent. Emperor William of Germany distributed the prizes at the Elbe regatta yesterday, and in a speech at a dinner afterward said that Germany was now able to live in a state of assured peace."—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers announced yesterday his resignation as pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church. The congregation will probably disband and the church property be sold.

Capt. William A. Andrews has started on a voyage across the Atlantic in a twelve-foot boat. Enthusiastic girls gave him parting embraces at Atlantic City, N. J., whence he sailed.

William Staub, eighteen years old, of 1,424 Avenue A, jumped into the East River at the foot of Seventy-eighth Street yesterday and saved an eleven-year-old girl from drowning.

Wilson W. Dunlap, the paralytic missionary who is trying to convert the Jews, made a second trip to the east side yesterday. His visit was interrupted by a riotous crowd, which prevented the meeting and threw stones and other missiles at the missionary's wagon.

With reference to the accusation of the use of a corruption fund in the election of Judge Haight, made by L. M. Lockwood before the Industrial Commission on Saturday, D. B. Hill said yesterday that it was absurd. The Republicans, he declared, needed no corruption fund in the election of 1894.

There were no new developments in the Cleveland street car strike yesterday, but an attempt will probably be made to run cars on several lines to-day, and more trouble is looked for. The strikers are preparing for a big demonstration this evening.

Page 2.

The programme for the Fourth of July celebration of Tammany Hall is practically completed; speeches on silved will be prohibited and Admiral Schley will be a guest.

At the Social Reform Club yesterday Lawrence Gronlund attacked the free-silver, anti-trust, and anti-imperialism policies and laid down seven new planks for a Democratic platform for 1900.

The concert and dance hall proprietors at Coney Island yesterday carried out their threat to defy the police order against selling liquor in such places on Sunday and many were arrested.

Fanny McPherson, the Worcester schoolgirl accused of stealing clothing from a Gerard Hotel guest, was arraigned in court yesterday and remanded. The charges against her may not be pressed.

As a result of his recent speech to the graduating class of the Law School of New York University, in which he reflected on the character of the bench in tis city, Prof. Thaddeus D. Kenneson is in all probability to be called to account by the Supreme Court.

Page 3.

The Seventh Regiment passed a quiet day in camp at Peekskill yesterday after a somewhat tumultuous night. The First Battery arrived in camp at noon.

The stage, scenery, and seating accommodations of Koster & Bial's roof garden were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The damage was immediately repaired, a large force of men and the concert performance was given last night without any interruption. The loss was $10,000.

Page 4.

The Speedway was crowded yesterday with all sorts of horses and vehicles, and the throng was so large that little brushing could be indulged in.

Page 7.

Mrs. Julia Egan, wife of a wealthy saloon keeper, was robbed of diamonds worth $3,000 yesterday.

All arrangements for the funeral of Augustin Daly, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, are completed. The will of the manager will be probated and made public.

President McKinley went to church at Holyoke yesterday morning, and in the afternoon heard the Rev. Dr. Jacobus's baccalaureate sermon at Mount Holyoke College.

Special services were held last night in celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the dedication of the Market Street Dutch Reformed, now the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land.

Page 10.

Mayor Van Wyck announced yesterday the names of those appointed on the committee to arrange a welcome for Admiral Dewey.

Christ Church Parish, Greenwich, Conn., began the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Horse Neck Chapel, the first Episcopal church in that town, yesterday.

William H. Brookfield yesterday informed the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Session of his unsuccessful efforts to induce the Rev. Dr. Alexander Connell to accept a call to the church.

Many complaints are made of the inadequate car service and halting time schedules of the "Huckleberry" system which mar one of the most charming trips that can be undertaken in the suburbs around New York.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 9.

Queer Fire in D., L. and W. Building.

DOVER, N. J., June 18.—A large empty building in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yards here, formerly used as a blacksmith and carpenter's shop, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was closed some weeks ago by the new management of the road, and the hands who had been employed in it were laid off or sent to work elsewhere. There is much bitterness here against the railroad because of the many discharges that have occurred since the new management took charge. The police are investigating, and say they believe some discharged employe set fire to the building. The loss will be several thousand dollars.

Cattle Can Be Exported to Belgium.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Special Plenipotentiary Kasson has just received an authenticated copy from Belgium of the decree recently enacted by the Belgian Government removing the prohibition on the importation into Belgium of American neat cattle. This will be formally published at once, for the information of the meat interests in this country. The decree recites the preceding decrees prohibiting importations of cattle from America and the opinion of the veterinarians, and announces that American neat cattle and swine can now be imported into Belgium, under the terms of the decree of 1897, prescribing the places where they may be landed and slaughtered.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

Reorganization Proceeding Slowly and Under Great Difficulties.

PRESIDENT LOUBET PERPLEXED

Confers with M. Casimir-Perier, Who May Be Induced to Become Minister of War.

PARIS, June 18.—President Loubet received in audience early this morning M. Casimir-Perier, former President of France, and consulted with him regarding the Ministerial crisis. The interview terminated about 11 o'clock, after which M. Loubet received Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau.

The latter, it is understood, has made his acceptance of the task of forming a Cabinet conditional upon the co-operation of M. Casimir-Perier and certain sections of the Chamber of Deputies, which he hopes to secure. He has consulted with several statesmen and has had a very long conference with M. Lepine, former Prefect of Police of Paris.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau is meeting with considerable difficulty, but he appears determined. He will confer with M. Loubet again, probably to-morrow morning, before submitting a draft list of colleagues.

Of the three former Premiers whom he has consulted M. Maurice Rouvier, who was President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance in 1887, alone consented to take a portfolio. M. Felix Méline informed him that he failed to see how his appointment as Premier would bring about a solution of the crisis. M. Henri Brisson contented himself with promising support and expressing good wishes.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau waited upon M. Casimir-Perier and earnestly endeavored to induce him to accept the portfolio of War on the ground that his presence at the Ministry of War would simplify the difficulties of the situation. Thereupon M. Casimir-Perier consulted with the President, who pointed out to him that he would be able to exercise more authority than any one else over the Generals in destroying the germs of irritation. M. Casimir-Perier replied that he had definitely withdawn from politics, but nevertheless would undertake to consider the matter.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau was notified of this reply, which gives him full liberty to constitute a Cabinet of Republican union. The question now is whether he will go so far as to include a Socialist in the Ministry. He himself is indisposed to do so, and no doubt his view will prevail.

It is said that M. Clement Fallieres, President of the Senate, informed M. Loubet this afternoon that the Senate seemed opposed to the inclusion of M. Alexander Millerand, the Radical Socialist, in the Cabinet.

It is understood that if M. Waldec-Rousseau fails, the President will again summon M. Poincaré, whom he has asked to remain in Paris at his (M. Loubet's) disposition.

THE DREYFUS CONTROVERSY.

Gen. Mercier Speaks to the League of Patriots—The Prisoner at the Cape Verde Islands.

PARIS, June 18.—Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War when Capt. Dreyfus was condemned, spoke publicly for the first time since the Court of Cassation rendered its decision at a meeting of the French Patriotic League yesterday, where he was greeted with loud applause.

"Your acclamations," said Gen. Mercier, "are addressed only in a small part to the soldier who did his duty in 1894 and is firmly resolved to accomplish it in 1899. They are chiefly addressed to our dear army, of which, at this critical moment, you do me the honor of regarding as the standard bearer."

He then proceeded to declare his absolute conviction of the guilt of Capt. Dreyfus and his belief that the Rennes court-martial would fearlessly ascertain the truth and do its duty. "As for myself," he declared, "I shall tell everything I know."

This, as a prominent advocate of revision remarked, is just what is wanted.

A dispatch from the Cape Verde Islands announces that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, carrying Capt. Dreyfus, has passed en route for Brest, where she is expected before Saturday next. It is understood that Capt. Dreyfus will be landed by night, and that a special train will be in waiting to take him to Rennes, where the court-martial is to be held.

Marchand Welcomed at His Home.

THOISSEY, France, June 18.—Major Marchand arrived this morning at Thoissey, his birthplace, and was received by the Mayor and enthusiastic crowds. His passage from the railway station to the residence of his father was veritably a triumphal progress.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S DESTINY.

Ex-President Van Horne Will Assume More Active Duties in Working Out a Great Railroad Scheme.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 18.—Sir William Van Horne's retirement from the Presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway and appointment as Chairman of the board is more discussed in Government circles than any event that has taken place recently. It is well understood Sir William simply exchanges a wide field of activity for a wider one. He is well known to have chafed for a long time past under the restraints of responsibility that tied him to the transcontinental railway at a period when he believed the time was near at hand, if it had not already arrived, for dealing with other problems.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is viewed, after all, as but a link in a world-girdling chain of railway and steamship transportation and cable systems. Across the Atlantic from Great Britain to Canada by fast liners ahead of anything afloat, in one day less time than the run can be made at present; across the American Continent through Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railroad; over the Pacific to China and Japan from Vancouver to Port Arthur and Vladivostock, to connect with the Trans-Siberian line, are four enterprises, two of which—the fast Atlantic line and the Vladivostok line—have yet to be accomplished, as well as the construction of the Pacific cable, which needs a master hand to put it through, after all the black eyes it has been getting.

As President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Sir William was fettered. Freed from official responsibility, he will be able to devote his energies to the consummation of these great undertakings.

QUICK TRANSCONTINENTAL TRIP.

Chicago Man's Record-Breaking Journey from New South Wales.

MONTREAL, June 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad to-day inaugurated its 100-hour service across the continent, the first trains of the Imperial Limited leaving Montreal and Vancouver. The new service brings London within ten days of Vancouver, and New York within fifteen days of Japan.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Henry D. Lloyd and his son, William B. Lloyd, of Chicago, left Vancouver for Boston to-day on the Canadian Pacific flier, the Imperial Limited. When they arrive in Boston Friday morning they will have ended a most remarkable journey from Sydney, N. S. W. Their record-breaking run is being made to enable Mr. Lloyd to witness his son's graduation at Harvard University on Friday next. When in Australia Mr. Lloyd was cabled the date of the graduating exercises, and barely had time to catch the steamship Warrimoo, which cleared at Sydney May 24. The arrival of the steamer here just in time to connect with the new fast train alone enabled Mr. Lloyd to reach his destination in time.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Conflicting Reports as to Its Success—Mr. Holls May Have Changed Emperor William's Views.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Kölnische Zeitung to-day announces the "complete failure" of the Disarmament Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague.

Several provisions, it asserts, have been adopted in the committee by equal vote, but all of these, it predicts, will fall in the plenary sitting.

LONDON, June 19.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague, who thinks the outlook for the Peace Conference promising, says:

"Emperor William is a born dramatist. He does not like to see such an important event as the Peace Conference pass by without impressing his own stamp on it, and most likely when Dr. Zorn returns all will go well."

A correspondent of The Daily News says: "Dr. Zorn, whom Emperor William summoned on Friday by a special messenger, arrived in Berlin Saturday morning, accompanied by Mr. Holls of the United States delegation. They only had time for breakfast, and at 10 o'clock were driven to the imperial palace, where instant admission was granted them by the Kaiser himself, who was waiting for them. They had a further audience of his Majesty yesterday, and were expected to leave Berlin on their return to The Hague this evening.

"They were appointed joint messengers of the conference because they had become intimate friends since they met here. Dr. Zorn speaks very little English, but Mr. Holls speaks German perfectly.

"If Emperor William refuses any sort of tribunal, the conference will probably go on without him; but his openly hostile attitude would arouse protests in Germany, and Mr. Holls has probably taken the liberty of pointing out the deplorable effect this would have in the civilized world. The Emperor is amenable to the religious argument, and perhaps this will be the lever that will move him. At any rate, if the worst comes to the worst, the conference will invite him to sign the convention, with a reservation about the tribunal, pledging himself only to use the Peace Conference procedure in an eventual arbitration."

JUDGE HAIGHT'S ELECTION.

David B. Hill Says Republicans Needed No Corruption Fund in 1894—Calls Lockwood's Statement Absurd.

ALBANY, June 18.—Ex-Senator and ex-Gov. David B. Hill, who was at the head of the defeated Democratic State ticket the year that Judge Haight was elected, with the rest of the Republican State ticket, had this to say to-night as to the statement by L. M. Lockwood alleging corruption in Judge Haight's election, before the Industrial Commission on Saturday:

"Judge Haight was elected in the Fall of 1894. At that election I headed the Democratic ticket for Governor, leading 'a forlorn hope,' and presumably recollect the campaign very well. The Democrats had to contend against the hard times, the silver panic, the Wilson tariff fiasco, and disclosures of municipal corruption, as well as divisions among Democrats themselves, and, of course, the result was a Republican 'cyclone,' as everybody knew it would be. The Republicans needed no 'immense corruption fund,' either from the Standard Oil Company or anybody else, to elect their whole ticket, including Judge Haight.

"I recollect at the time there was some criticism, principally by a coterie of Populists, of a decision which Judge Haight had once made as a Supreme Court Justice in Buffalo, but it attracted no particular attention in the campaign and was regarded by myself and by Democrats generally as unworthy of notice. At any rate, it cut no figure in the canvass, Judge Haight being elected by 123,924 plurality over a most able and popular opponent. Judge Haight received 871,259 votes, while Gov. Morton only received a few more, to wit, 673,818.

"It is absurd for a Pennsylvanian, at this late day, who can naturally have no personal knowledge of the matter of which he assumes to speak, to assert that Judge Haight was either nominated or elected in New York State through the contributions or efforts of the Standard Oil Company. It verifies the old saying that 'one must go away from home to get the news.' He was elected because the tide of that year, in New York, as well as everywhere else, was with his party, and he was nominated because of his high personal character, his efficiency, judicial ability and unquestioned integrity, conceded by the whole bar and people of the State; and as a fair political opponent, it gives me pleasure to say this much.

"A Congressional investigating committee seems to be the peculiar forum for the exploitation of all sorts of sensational matters where neither personal knowledge nor reliable facts are required, and where any one is permitted to air his views and put forth his hearsay statements with perfect freedom and utter recklessness.

"Of course, Judge Haight can well afford to treat the ridiculous 'discovery' or 'attack' of this non-resident from Pennsylvania with the silent contempt which it deserves.

"The people of New York are satisfied that Judge Haight adorns the highest court of our State by his industry, his honesty, his learning, and his entire judicial fitness."

TORNADO NOT GOD'S WORK.

Wisconsin Preacher Says It Was Due to Some Unknown Evil Power.

MILWAUKEE, June 18.—A Sentinel special from Eau Claire, Wis., says: "In nine pulpits here to-day the New Richmond cyclone was the subject of the sermons.

"The general sentiment expressed was that it was a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but the Rev. Joseph Moran of the Episcopal Church said it was the devilish work of an unknown power and not the act of God."

RESCUED GIRL FROM DROWNING.

William Staub Jumped Into the River and Brought Her to Shore.

Mary Prendergast, eleven years old, of 1,337 Third Avenue, fell off the rocks into the East River at the foot of Seventy-eighth Street while playing yesterday afternoon, and was being carried away from shore when William Staub, eighteen years old, of 1,424 Avenue A, pulling off his hat and coat, leaped into the river after her. She had sunk once when Staub got to her, and, bringing her to the surface, swam to shore.

The crowd of people who use the open space by the river side there as a park cheered the boy as he brought the girl to the shore. The girl, who was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, will be able to go home to-day.

Boys Save a Child's Life.

Mamie Seynor, five years old, of 113 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, was neatly dressed for Sunday school yesterday. When she returned she was told she might play on the sidewalk awhile. She wandered away and got lost. After awhile she reached the Morris Canal at Henderson Street. She fell into the water, but managed to catch hold of a log. She held on tenaciously, in the meanwhile screaming loudly for "Mamma!" Joseph Fisher, thirteen years old, of 290 Grand Street, and Thomas Lee, eleven years old, of 164 Montgomery Street, were playing on the towpath across the canal. They instantly plunged in and swam to the girl. They succeeded in pushing the log to the bank, after which they clambered out and lifted the child to dry land. She was so badly frightened that she was unable to give her name or address, and by the advice of some by-standers the boys took her to the Wayne Street Police Station. From there she was hurried to the City Hospital. The child was later identified by her parents.

RUSSIAN BARON IMPRISONED.

Wealthy Tourist in a Yacht Disregarded Mexican Quarantine Laws.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 18.—Baron de Louden, a wealthy Russian nobleman, who has been touring the waters of the Gulf of Mexico in his private yacht, has just been released from a term of imprisonment in the jail at the port of Tuxham, Mexico, the charge against him being that he violated the quarantine laws of the port by sailing in and out without official sanction. In addition to his term of imprisonment, he was fined $500.

Tuxham is an isolated port, being over 100 miles from Tampico, the nearest railroad point. The discomfited Baron got news of his predicament to the Russian Minister in the City of Mexico at the earliest possible moment and the case was laid before President Diaz, who immediately ordered the Baron's release. The latter has left Tuxham for the City of Mexico for the purpose of instituting suit against the Mexican Government in the sum of $100,000 for alleged damages to his feelings in suffering imprisonment in the foul jail at Tuxham.

THE CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE.

No New Developments Yesterday, but Trouble Expected To-day—To be a Big Demonstration To-night.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—There were no new developments in the strike of the street railway men to-day, principally for the reason that the company made no attempt to operate cars, except on the Euclid Avenue line. The police still afforded ample protection, and the cars were run on schedule time from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock this evening. It is expected that an attempt will be made to-morrow morning to resume operations on some of the other lines, and more trouble is looked for.

The strikers are preparing for a big demonstration to-morrow evening. A meeting is to be held in the afternoon, at which representatives of all the labor unions are expected to be present. The meeting will arrange for a parade to take place in the evening. It is anticipated that between 10,000 and 20,000 union workingmen will be in line, and there will be several bands in the procession. The object of the demonstration will be to influence the members of the City Council, and 100 representatives of organized labor will be selected to attend the meeting of that body and request the passage of an ordinance, introduced a week ago, which requires that all motormen shall have had at least twenty days' experience in running cars in Cleveland before they can be employed in the city. The present ordinance on that subject requires ten days' experience, but it may be had anywhere. The representatives of labor will also ask the Council to request Mayor Farley to withdraw police protection from the Big Consolidated Company, and will demand that if the company does not operate its cars in compliance with the terms of its charter the franchise be forfeited.

The strike was the subject of many of the sermons delivered by Cleveland ministers to-day, and some of the clergymen took the ground that the strikers had made extreme demands of the company.

Eugene Debs, who was expected here last night to address a mass meeting of strikers, sent a message saying he could not come, but telling the men to hold out and vote the Socialist ticket.

A STRIKE IN BALTIMORE.

A Tie-up is Threatened by Maryland Steel Company Employes.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Two thousand employes of the marine department, Maryland Steel Company, held a meeting to-day and determined to strike at the end of seven days if their demands for a nine-hour day and weekly payments were not acceded to by the company. Committees were appointed to present the ultimatum to the heads of the various departments to-morrow morning.

A strike at Sparrow Point at this time would be a serious matter. Five thousand men are employed by the company, and a tie-up of one department would doubtless soon affect the other branches. The company now has under construction three torpedo-boat destroyers for the navy, a steamer for the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company, two ocean-going colliers, a 136-foot tug, and a steel dry dock.

If the present movement is successful, the men as a whole, it is said, will take up the "company system" of patronizing only the company's stores for their necessities.

OCEAN VOYAGE IN A SHELL.

Capt. Andrews Starts Across the Atlantic in a Twelve-Foot Boat—Girls' Parting Embraces.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 18.—In the presence of 1,000 people or more, Capt. William Andrews, known as the "lone navigator," left this city this afternoon in a little craft named The Doree, which is barely twelve feet in length, to attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean. He took an eastern course, and headed direct for the Azore Islands, where he expects to stay for a few days to reprovision his larder. He expects to make the voyage to Land's End, England, in sixty days.

Before the boat fairly got under way two small boats followed him, one bearing four young women from the yacht Telka, anchored off the pier. Rowing alongside Capt. Andrews's boat, each girl in turn embraced the old man, kissing him half a dozen times. Each took a turn, baring heavily veiled faces, and hastily replacing their veils to prevent recognition. They returned aboard the yacht, which headed off shore.

Miss Bella Shane, a young woman visiting here from Norristown, Penn., followed in the second boat. She begged hysterically to be allowed to go with Capt. Andrews, who refused to allow her on board. While her attendant rowed her ashore she cried pitifully before the spectators on pier and beach.

Capt. Andrews received $1,000 cash from John L. Young on leaving, which he gave to a friend to deposit in a French bank. He intends to visit the Paris Exposition in 1900. This is his eighth ocean voyage in a similar boat.

ALONE IN A FOUR-TON BOAT.

Howard Blackburn Starts from Gloucester, Mass., for England.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 18.—Under escort of the Gloucester Yacht Club and a fleet of nearly a hundred yachts, Howard Blackburn of this city set sail alone this afternoon in his little sloop-rigged, four-ton boat, the Great Western, on his adventurous trip across the Atlantic.

Blackburn followed a seafaring life on Gloucester fishing vessels for many years, and in January, 1883, with one companion, he was cast away in his dory on the Grand Banks for five days without food or water. His companion died, but Blackburn was rescued, although he lost fingers and toes, and was otherwise crippled, as the result of his terrible experiences.

Two years ago he organized an expedition to the Klondike. The Great Western is stocked with provisions for ninety days, and Gloucester, England, is the point where he expects to land first.

Boat Found; Three Men Missing.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 18.—Three well-known men of Cottage City—Augustus W. Leighton, Joseph Bernado, and David Evans—are supposed to have been drowned in Edgartown Bay yesterday afternoon while on a gunning trip. This morning the revenue cutter Manning found their boat adrift in a waterlogged condition. Two coats belonging to Leighton and Evans were found in her, but nothing was learned of the men.

Wreck on the Lehigh.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y., June 18.—At 8 o'clock this morning the south-bound Lehigh Valley passenger train, while running at full speed, jumped the track a little south of Murphy's Crossing, five passenger coaches turning completely over. The engine and a milk car remained on the rails. All the passengers escaped injury other than a severe shaking up. The accident was caused by the spreading of a rail. Traffic will be delayed for two or three days.

Divorce Grows Out of Tomato Soup.

PATERSON, N. J., June 18.—James J. Van Hovenberg, a lawyer of this city, has been asked by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Corrigan to draw up separation papers for them. The couple were married here in December, after an acquaintance of two hours, and went to housekeeping. Corrigan says he could not stand the steady diet of tomato soup which his wife set before him, so Mrs. Corrigan returned to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dugan.

EAST SIDERS STONE DUNLAP

Missionary Who Is Trying to Convert Jews Forced to Flee.

POLICEMEN WERE POWERLESS

Howling Mob Surrounded the Wagon and Hurled Missiles and Spat at Its Occupants.

A riotous crowd assailed Wilson W. Dunlap, the paralytic missionary, and his aids when they attempted to hold street services among the Jews of the east side yesterday. Firecrackers, eggs, watermelon rinds, and stones were thrown at the missionary as he sat in his wagon. Some of the crowd kicked and abused the horse hitched to the wagon, while Oscar Lemberger, the converted Jew, who was to have addressed the assemblage, was cut short by a volley of vegetables and dead cats.

It was the second day of Missionary Dunlap's east side crusade. The missionary, who is unable to move hand or foot, was first driven up to his mission, at 202 East Houston Street, with Mr. Lemberger and the three young women in his wagon, which was decorated with banners on which Scriptural passages in large English and Hebraic letters were printed. A crowd at once gathered about him and began to make trouble.

Mr. Dunlap, who had expected a disturbance, called for police protection before starting on his journey through the streets, and Officers Schulte and Potterman of the Fifth Street Station and six detectives from the Central Office were detailed to accompany the missionary. They did their best to keep the crowd back, but at least 3,000 people had gathered and were jeering at Mr. Dunlap as the wagon drew away from the mission on its tour.

SPIT IN WOMAN'S FACE.

The first stop was made in front of 136 Orchard Street. One of the young women stepped to the rear of the wagon and began to sing "Jesus Lives for Me." At first the notes were drowned with cries of "Yuska Pondrick." Then some one hurled a piece of watermelon rind nearly a foot long, which struck the singer in the breast. She reeled back, and was caught by the other women. Undismayed, she continued her singing until a man standing near the rear of the wagon spat in her face.

With anger aroused, she jumped from the wagon and dashed through the crowd to catch the man. She was pushed from side to side but managed to get her hands on the fellow and slapped his face. On her way back to the wagon her dress was nearly torn from her body.

Oscar Lemberger then arose to speak. As soon as he opened his mouth the crowd broke into an uproar. "Hurrah for Van Wyck!" "Hurrah for Devery!" "Down with Dunlap!" yelled the men and women.

"These people are not Jews; they are outcasts," cried Mr. Lemberger. A volley of decayed fruit greeted his remark and forced him to take refuge.

Mr. Dunlap's expression did not change. He made no sign of protest, but the missiles were coming so thick and fast that Officer Potterman advised a trip to the Eldridge Street Station for more policemen. Mr. Dunlap assented, and as the wagon started the rioters became more boistrous. Men rushed at the horse and kicked the beast, while others threw stones, cans, and dead cats at the occupants of the wagon. One stone almost struck Mr. Dunlap. The man who hurled it was caught by Detective John Curry and locked up in the Eldridge Street Station. He said he was Pincus Youman of 153 Allen Street.

THE POLICEMEN POWERLESS.

On the way to the station house Policemen Potterman and Schulte tried to beat the crowd back from the missionary's wagon with their clubs. One of the women in the crowd seized an iron bar lying in the gutter and brandished it threateningly. Mr. Dunlap paid no attention to the threats hurled at the wagon, while Mr. Lemberger laughed at the mob. The most brutal part of the affair, however, was the treatment of the missionary's horse.

When the station house was reached the crowd was so dense that the streets were almost impassable. Policeman Schulte left the wagon and entered the station, where he told the Sergeant at the desk that he could do nothing with the mob. He asked to be relieved. He was ordered back to his own precinct and Policeman Miller was assigned to take his place. Other policemen were sent along with the wagon, which slowly made its way through the howling mob back to Orchard and Rivington Streets.

Mr. Lemberger then made a second attempt to speak. For a few moments there was silence. He first spoke in English, but when he began to talk in Hebrew two decayed eggs were hurled at him. One struck him square in the face, while the other hit Mr. Dunlap. Mr. Lemberger then held a whispered conversation with Mr. Dunlap, and returning to the rear of the wagon said:

"Mr. Dunlap will give $10 reward for the arrest of the man who threw those eggs."

This announcement was met with another volley of eggs, Mr. Lemberger in vain trying to restore quiet. Mr. Dunlap sat mute. He began to see that the crowd was too much for him, and when cries of "Down with the dog!" "We do not want to hear about Jesus!" and "Kill him!" began to fill the air he thought it best to make a second trip to the Eldridge Street Station for more policemen.

When he gave orders to start again the wagon could not be moved. The wheels had been tied, and a heavy weight had been made fast to the horse's tail. The police removed these obstructions, and a start was made. On the way to the station the crowd spat on the occupants of the wagon and tried to turn the rig over on its side. It was found that no more policemen could be secured at the Eldridge Street Station.

BLOW AIMED AT MR. DUNLAP.

Mr. Dunlap returned to Orchard Street again and took up a stand near Rivington Street. Here one of the young women began to sing, when a large man forced his way through the crowd and made for the wagon. He was brandishing a cane, and when he came face to face with Mr. Dunlap he said something in Hebrew and made an attempt to strike the missionary. Policeman Miller warded off the blow with his club, shattering the man's cane. This was the signal for a new outbreak, and for a minute it looked as if there would be serious trouble.

For the third time Mr. Dunlap started for the Eldridge Street Station for more police protection, but when his driver tried to move men held the horse's head and others held the wheels of the wagon. The policemen used their clubs with vigor, and one by one the men relaxed their hold on the wheels and made away with bruised and bleeding faces. When it was found possible to start the wagon the policemen told Mr. Dunlap he had better give up and return to the mission. The crowd had become unmanageable, they said, and his life was in danger.

"I will not give up until God does," was Mr. Dunlap's answer. "This is the work of Mayor Van Wyck."

"We cannot save you if this mob becomes any more infuriated," said Potterman. "You must stop."

Mr. Dunlap was then convinced that further efforts were hopeless, and slowly the wagon was started for the mission. Along Orchard Street it met with the same jeers and with showers of missiles, policemen being struck several times. When the mission was reached, Mr. Dunlap was carried from the wagon in his chair and wheeled into the house. The doors were shut, but the police with difficulty kept the crowd from bursting them open.

Service was held in the evening in the mission, but the attendance was not large. A noisy crowd collected outside, however, and when one of the women singers went to the door to try to quiet the disturbers she was thrown to the ground. Her cries brought assistance from the mission, and when she reported to Mr. Dunlap he sent to the Fifth Street Station for policemen. Five officers who were sent to the mission drove the crowd away, and the meeting then went on undisturbed.

Mr. Dunlap announced at the close of the service that he would discontinue his meetings until he had better police protection. He declared he would consult a lawyer to see what could be done toward forcing Mayor Van Wyck to give him a chance to preach on the east side.

ATLANTA'S MAYOR DENOUNCED.

The Rev. Dr. L. G. Broughton Says He Should Be Impeached Because of Personal Deportment.

ATLANTA, June 18.—In a sensational sermon to-night Dr. L. G. Broughton, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle, called upon the City Council to impeach James G. Woodward, Mayor of Atlanta. Dr. Broughton said the Chief Executive, on account of his personal habits, was a disgrace to the city.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Broughton accused the Mayor of improper behavior at a time when, as a member of a committee, he went to Washington on the matter of the Federal prison site.

"He should be impeached at once," said Dr. Broughton. "If the members of the City Council do not impeach him, I shall take steps myself. No such man has a right to be Mayor of this city. The situation is indecent and disgraceful."

Mayor Woodward was informed of Dr. Broughton's remarks this evening. The Executive said: "I regard the statements of Dr. Broughton as ridiculous. I ask the public to suspend judgment."

PRINCE ALFRED TO ABDICATE?

It Is Reported that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Will Probably Retire This Year.

LONDON, June 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In the course of a secret session of the Diet of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha yesterday, (Saturday,) the Minister of State, Councilor C. F. von Strenge, made a confidential communication, containing the sensational announcement that Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the reigning Duke, would probably abdicate this year.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, who married the Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, succeeded his uncle on the throne of the duchy in August, 1893. His only son died last February. His brother, the Duke of Connaught, is the heir apparent.

A BALTIMORE ELOPEMENT.

Miss M. W. Robinson Secretly Married to William M. Boykin.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Society had much food for gossip to-day in the marriage of Miss Mary Washington Robinson, youngest daughter of Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, to William M. Boykin, son of Dr. Thomas J. Boykin.

The elopement took place last Wednesday, and the bride's mother knew nothing of the nuptials until Saturday.

On Wednesday Miss Robinson went to Union station, where she was joined by John A. Barker, Jr. A few minutes later Mr. Boykin appeared, and the trio boarded a train for Wilmington. There the marriage took place, Mr. Barker acting as best man. The party returned to Baltimore immediately. On Saturday the bride went to Atlantic City, where her sister, Mrs. J. Ramsay Bare, is stopping. She left a note for her mother telling of the wedding.

The bride and bridegroom are now at the Varlen House, Atlantic City. Mrs. Boykin is eighteen years old and her husband twenty-four. There was no opposition whatever to the match except because of the bride's youth. Mr. Boykin says he objected to waiting three years as required by Mrs. Robinson.

Mr. Boykin is First Lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Regiment, and served with the command during the recent war. Both of the families are prominent in Baltimore society.

IRA G. HOLMES DROWNED.

Chicago Man Hurled from a Boat Into Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Ira G. Holmes, brother of E. Burton Holmes, and his assistant in his lectures, was drowned in Lake Michigan this afternoon. He was a guest on the yacht Neva, owned by Henry C. Lytton, and which is entered for the international races at Toronto. With D. S. Conover of Philadelphia, another guest, Holmes was being towed behind the yacht in a "dinghy." The sea grew heavy, and Conover arose to go on the yacht. A great wave sent him into the lake, and losing his balance, Holmes also went overboard, seizing Conover as he did so. Conover, a powerful swimmer, freed himself in order to help Holmes, but the latter struggled so fiercely that the aid rendered was of no avail, and he sank, Conover being barely rescued in time himself.

Holmes was twenty-four years old and a graduate of Exeter College. This morning his mother asked him to accompany her to the grave of his father, Ira Holmes, a prominent Chicagoan, but he had formed an earlier engagement for the yachting party. Two weeks ago Mr. Conover was a guest on the Neva when her mast was swept away in a storm, throwing two of her crew into the lake. He jumped in after them and rescued the two men.

LUNATIC EASILY MADE HAPPY.

Demented Man Thinks the City of Chicago Owes Him $21,000,000.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Frederick Maas, aged, cripple, and demented, firmly believes that the City of Chicago owes him $21,000,000, and he is squandering it in checks as fast as he can. Maas has become a familiar character in the County Building, City Hall, and the Criminal Court Building. The harmless old man wanders from one office to another with his big bunch or checks and orders, many of them covered with red tape, and demands the $21,000,000 due him.

He accepts checks and walks away happy. As this is the easiest method of getting rid of him, he is always well supplied with checks for sums ranging from $1,000,000 to $32,000,000. The checks contain some original and unique signatures. One of them is drawn on "Bugaboo Bank of Goose Island" for $200,000. Another check for $10,000,000 is drawn on "The Bank of the World," made payable to "The President of Nut College," and signed "Hanna." Other checks are signed "Bath-House John," "Gov. Squib," and "Hanky Dink." All these are for fabulous sums, and are jealously guarded by Maas, who gets as much enjoyment out of them as if they were the real article, and some charitable persons give him real coin for the documents, some of which he embellishes with rare artistic taste.

NO WORK ON THE COLUMBIA.

It Is Believed She Cannot Leave Bristol Before Wednesday.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 18.—Contrary to general expectations no work at all was done on the Columbia to-day, and it is difficult to see how she can be put in readiness to leave the harbor before Wednesday.

There have been all manner of boats with visitors in the harbor, but as the Columbia's crew were all away on the St. Michael's a watchman on the wharf kept people away from the new cup defender.

A One-Legged Fighter from Manila.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 18.—There is loc

Summer home at Sherburne, in Chenango County, and shall stay there all Summer. I probably shall devote myself to literary work. Whether I shall return to New York in the Fall depends upon my favorable consideration of a proposition made to me to take another position in the line of missionary service. Otherwise it is not likely that I shall return to New York."

Dr. Chambers added that if the church property, which is understood to be worth £100,000, is sold, there will be $50,000 left when all indebtedness is cleared to turn over to the Presbytery.

DR. ATTERBURY TALKS.

The Rev. Dr. Atterbury was asked to explain the meaning of his reference to the Presbytery and Presbyterianism in his letter to Dr. Chambers. He said:

"I think that the Presbyterians of New York in general are tired of doctrinal controversy and want active work instead. Some of the members of the Presbytery are inclined to dwell unduly, as it seems to me, on these doctrinal questions that have agitated the Church, keeping them uppermost before the Presbytery and before the public. The result has been that the community at large is not sufficiently inclined to support the Church.

"What we need to do is to rest solidly on the great points of Christian faith, to disregard unessential differences of doctrine, and to go ahead energetically and try to do all the good that we can.

"The time is past for division and controversy on minor points. There has been too much misunderstanding one by another. The same unrest is shown in all the denominations and the same need of unity for aggressive Christian work is felt by them. It is not confined to the Presbyterian Church.

"Just at present the Presbyterian Church is having an undue proportion of attention, but throughout all denominations men must learn Christian charity. We cannot all think alike on every point, but where the great essentials of Christian faith are preserved we can agree to disagree on smaller points, and to go ahead in doing the great work of the Christian Church.

"As an illustration of what I mean, take the controversy arising concerning Prof. McGiffert, to investigate whose case the Presbytery recently appointed a committee. He holds strenuously to such essential points as the deity of Christ and the inspiration of the Bible and is in accord with the Westminster Confession of Faith in the essential points. I do not think that it is wise or right to raise a controversy concerning him in the Presbyterian Church because his interpretation of certain other matters, comparatively unimportant, differs from that of some other men."

Dr. Atterbury inclined to Dr. Chambers's view of the endowment question, but took a less pessimistic view of the prospects of uptown Presbyterian churches. He said that it not infrequently happens that one man succeeds where another fails, and vice versa.

"The larger share of the charitable contributions of New York City," he went on, "is given by Presbyterians. I think I am safe in saying that. But they hesitate about devoting this money more largely to denominational enterprises partly on account of the controversy in the Church, and in favor of the principle of growing churches. It has bad results in certain ways.

"Experience proves, however, that on the whole if a church is to remain permanently in any given location, sooner or later it will have to depend upon an endowment of some sort. I do not mean to say that every church should have an endowment fund under the control of its own Board of Trustees, but that some fund should be available for carrying on work after a neighborhood has passed its period of financial prosperity.

"I don't think the settlement of the Jews in this neighborhood has affected the attendance of my church so much as it has that of some others. Still, there is a general complaint voiced by others."

BREAKFAST ROLLS IN DANGER.

Bakers Becoming Tired of Nightwork Now Recommend Toast with the Morning Meal.

If the bakers are successful in the agitation that they have just begun, fresh hot rolls and fresh bread for breakfast will be among the things of the past. They are getting tired of working at night, which they say is the time appointed by nature for rest, and they claim that no one can preserve health who has to work by night and sleep by day.

So the bakers' unions are going to get up anti-night work agitation meetings so as to prepare the public for the change, which they say is coming in time.

Said one of the agitators yesterday: "Those people who clamor for hot rolls for breakfast will have to wean themselves from that article and take to toast. Toast is very healthy and tasty, and it takes stale bread to make toast. Buttered toast is generally eaten for breakfast in England, and Englishmen do not suffer much from indigestion, whereas hot rolls and hot bread lie heavy in a stomach that has just been roused from sleep.

"People who clamor for fresh bread and rolls in the morning will have to eat them in the evening. They will taste just as good, and will be more easily digested then because the stomach is active. We can educate the people to this change, and then they will be glad of it."

The bakers complain that their sleep is broken up by day. At night when they are at work, they say, the Factory Inspectors cannot so well see the defects and violations of the bakeshop laws by gaslight.

TRIED TO SAVE A WOMAN'S LIFE.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Blase Patrie, a railroad section hand, was fatally injured in an attempt to save a woman from death. Mrs. Jennie Price, who lives on Webster Street, was riding a wheel across the Lake Shore track at the entrance to Gordon Park, and fell in front of an approaching train. Patrie, who had been detailed to assist the flagman at the crossing, ran to Mrs. Price's assistance, but both he and the woman were run down.

Mrs. Price lost a leg and an arm and suffered a fracture of the skull, while her rescuer was struck by the pilot of the engine, and was picked up insensible from a bad wound in the head. The woman retained consciousness, but the physicians say both will die.

GEN. T. B. HYDE IS VERY ILL.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Gen. T. B. Hyde of Bath, Me., is dangerously ill at the Auditorium Annex. He is suffering from Bright's disease, and has had three such severe convulsions that Dr. J. D. Hammond, who was called to attend him, despaired of his life.

The General was unconscious for a long time and seemed at the point of death. He regained consciousness later and his condition changed so much for the better that Dr. Hammond said there was a chance of his recovery. Gen. Hyde is prominently identified with the Republican Party, and at the solicitation of friends became a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Dingley's death. His ill-health compelled him to withdraw from the race six weeks ago. The Bath Iron Works, of which Gen. Hyde is the President, is one of the largest shipbuilding concerns in this country, employing 1,000 men. In the civil war Hyde rose from Captain to Brigadier General.

ELECTRIC CAR ACCIDENTS.

Four of Them on the Eighth Avenue Line Last Night.

Peter Bigger, twenty-five years old, of 139 West Twenty-seventh Street, stepped from behind a south-bound electric car and was struck by a north-bound car at Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West last night. His left leg was broken. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mary Emmelton, forty years old, of 5 West Seventy-seventh Street, in getting off an electric car at Ninetieth Street and Central Park West last night, fell and sustained a severe scalp wound. After her injury had been treated, she was taken home.

Mary Hankel, twenty-seven years old, of 731 Columbus Avenue, was knocked down by an electric car at Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West last night. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where a scalp wound she received was attended to.

Sophia Hoffman, twenty-two years old, of 256 West Forty-eighth Street, fell from an Eighth Avenue car at Forty-third Street last night, and sustained a scalp wound. She was taken home.

Illustrated Book on Long Island.

"Unique Long Island" is the title of a very attractive Summer booklet issued by the Long Island Railroad Company. The book is replete with interesting illustrations, those of scenes at Camps Wikoff and Black, showing prominent army officers and local regiments and companies being of especial value. The photographer has succeeded in getting exceedingly lifelike pictures, and this portion of the book would be of value as a war souvenir. Various industries of the island are reproduced, and to the lover of outdoor sports are illustrated all the pleasures that the island affords. Pictures are also shown of great landmarks. The book can be obtained at the offices in Long Island City, not at 32 Nassau Street, Manhattan, as previously announced.

FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS

The Seoond Annual Conference in Session at Baltimore.

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT

The President Details the Chief Events in Its History in the Past Year—Election of Officers.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The Federation of American Zionists began its second annual conference here this morning. Prominent Jews from nearly every section of the United States were present. The federation remained in session all day and well into the night, with short intermissions for meals. Much interest was manifested in the proceedings, which included the election of officers and other business. Considerable time was taken up with discussions.

The object of the federation, as set forth in the formal announcement, is to secure for co-religionists all over the world a legally secured home and to protect those living in Russia and other countries where they are exposed to persecution. There were present at the opening of the session about 100 delegates, representing 125 societies in different States. Societies of 100 members or more are entitled to four delegates.

The session was opened by an address of welcome by the Rev. Dr. S. Schaffer of this city. He assured the delegates that everything would be done by the Jews of this city to make them feel at home.

Dr. Richard Gotthell, the President, occupied the chair. In his annual address he dwelt at length on the growth of the Zionist movement, declaring the rapid progress made was due to the fact that Zionism was a living issue. The three great events of the world of interest to Hebrews in the year past were, he said, the second Zionist Convention at Basel, Switzerland, on Aug. 28, 29, and 30; the reception of the Zionist deputation by Emperor William at Jerusalem, and the founding of a Jewish colonial trust at London, with a capital of $10,000,000.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue, New York, submitted the secretary's report. He mentioned the founding of a Zionist agency for the sale of the products raised by the Jewish colony in Palestine, and discussed the methods of the Zionist propaganda.

Messages of good-will were received from some of the best-known Zionists of the world, among the senders being Dr. Herzl of Vienna, Max Nordau of Paris, and Dr. M. Gaster, Chief Rabbi of the Jews of England.

A telegram from the English Zionist Federation requested a contribution to a fund for the purchase of the Maccabean site in Modin, Palestine, for an agricultural settlement and school. This matter will be favorably acted upon to-morrow. During the past year the federation has increased from 25 societies to 125, with a total membership of 10,000.

The election of officers, which was held in the evening, developed some friction, the choice of Vice Presidents giving rise to debate. Dr. Zolottkoff of Chicago claimed that a fraud had been perpetrated, and that ballots had been written in such a way as to make some names illegible. He charged that a certain person in the Conference was trying to manage the election. This accusation led to considerable excitement and caused reconsideration of the list.

Richard Gottheil of New York was re-elected President, and the ten Vice Presidents as follows: Dr. B. Felsenthal, Chicago; Dr. A. Friedenwald, Baltimore; Dr. M. Jastrow, Philadelphia; Prof. C. Levias, Johns Hopkins University and Cincinnati Hebrew Union College; the Rev. Dr. M. Margolis, Boston; Dr. S. Schemfeld, Louisville; the Rev. Dr. H. Maslianiski, New York; Dr. S. S. Cohen, Philadelphia, Dr. Philip Klein, New York, and B. Lowenthal.

J. D. Morrison, New York, was elected Honorary Secretary, and C. D. Birkhahn Honorary Treasurer. The new Executive Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. S. S. Wise, Cincinnati; Dr. S. Schaffer, Baltimore; Miss Henrietta Szold, Dr. B. L. Gordon, Philadelphia; L. Zolottkoff, Chicago; W. Schur, Baltimore, and U. Taylor Phillips, New York.

The New York delegates are Miss Einson and Miss M. O. Sesson, American Daughters of Zion; I. Mirsky, Zion Club No. 1; A. Raden, Zion Club No. 2; C. S. H. Andron, Ararat Zion; Bavenson, Bnai Zion; L. Cohen, the Rev. Dr. L. Ziegler, H. W. Thulwan, Dr. J. S. Bluestone of Zionah; the Rev. Dr. S. Gotthell, the Rev. S. S. Wise, J. D. Morrison, Prof. Richard Gotthell, K. H. Barasohn, C. D. Birkhahn, New York Federation of Zionists, and Max Raisin, Young American Zionists.

UPSET IN THE EAST RIVER.

Boat Capsized and Schilling Swam Ashore with His Companion.

Jacob Schilling, son of Superintendent Schilling of the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and the cook, Rose Smith, whom he was ferrying across to the island in a skiff yesterday afternoon, were thrown out into the stream by a big wave from a passing steamer. Schilling swam to shore with the cook and both were pulled out of the water by a life saver.

Schilling had taken a party of friends to the foot of East Fifty-second Street and the cook got in the boat to go back to the island with him. After the skiff had got about fifty feet from shore the wash from the Fall River liner City of Taunton capsized her. Schilling caught hold of the woman and swam to shore, where Martin King, a life saver, pulled them out with an oar.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. del Paso, Mexico; Rittenhouse R. Moore, Mobile; Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GILSEY—E. T. Walton, Philadelphia; L. Cravens, Puerto Principe, Cuba.

HOFFMAN—J. H. Morgan, London; A. A. Spelman, Barringham, Doncaster, England.

HOLLAND—Alfred L. Butterner, London; L. Robinson Day, Memphis; Charles R. Drummond, St. Louis.

MURRAY HILL—C. W. May, London; E. E. Rand, Vancouver, British Columbia.

PARK AVENUE—F. B. Manville, Glasgow; N. B. Camp, Memphis; A. C. Blunt, United States Army.

WALDORF—H. A. Lozier, Jr., Cleveland; A. Zelenoy, Russian Embassy, Washington; A. Combe, Belfast; William Anderson, Glasgow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. J. Wheaton, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Union Square Hotel.

Cohn L. Meridian, Miss.; notions; Hoffman House.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. L. Connell, dry goods; J. E. Connell, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Wayne De Forest, underwear, carpets, and upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Quinn, jewelry; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Goldsmith A., Easton, Penn.; dry goods and notions; Stuart House.

Holzman & Co., Columbus, Ohio; L. A. Holzman, upholstery goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Helman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Schiller, millinery; 402 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Heldman, Heldman & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; M. M. Heldman, woolens; 10 White Street; Hoffman House.

Loewenstein & Bros., Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. E. Boyle, domestics, silks, and dress goods; Miss M. Richmond, gloves, laces, and handkerchiefs; Miss M. Cassidy, umbrellas and mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.

Mandelbaum, J., Little Rock, Ark.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; D. Barclay, domestics and linens; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Stein, Bloch Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; 718 Broadway; Holland House.

Shillito, John, Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, laces and embroideries; 846 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Willis & Rountree Co., Augusta, Ga.; H. Rountree, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A NEW DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

One Suggested by Lawrence Gronlund at a Meeting of the Social Reform Club—Its Seven Planks.

The question of the next National Democratic platform was the principal subject discussed at the Social Reform Club meeting at University Place last night, Edward King presiding. Lawrence Gronlund was the speaker of the evening, and his subject was "The Right Platform for the New Democracy in 1900."

Mr. Gronlund, after saying that we were living in the most important period of human history and that the trend of the next century ought to be toward Socialism, said that he did not believe third parties ever amounted to anything among Anglo-Saxons.

"In this country," said he, "we have on the one side a party with wealth and brains—the Republican Party—but with no goodwill toward the masses. On the other side we have the Democratic Party, which has absolutely no brains, but has good-will toward the masses. What we reformers must do is to try to bring this party with goodwill and no brains to adopt the right platform in 1900."

Mr. Gronland then said the three main planks in the Democratic Party's platform were free silver, anti-trusts, and anti-imperialism, and that none of them was a winning issue. "Those who advocate free silver mean it well," said he, "but they can't succeed. If Bryan had been elected in 1896 the country would have been ruined." The speaker also said that trusts were "unwillingly and unwittingly leading" the country straight toward Socialism and so were good things. He declared that our descendants 100 years hence might "curse the man who ordered Dewey to stay at Manila," after he destroyed the Spanish fleet, but that since Dewey had staid, we had "the duty of teaching the Filipinos self-government, and anti-imperialism was not a winning issue.

Mr. Grunlund then laid down the following seven planks for the Democratic platform of 1900: 1. Municipal ownership and management of public utilities. 2. State productive work for the unemployed. 3. Assistance for organized labor in its fight against trusts. 4. Assistance to our farmers by the Department of Agriculture. 5. Government banks of deposits and banks of loans. 6. A National telegraph. 7. Government control of railroad fares and freight rates. He then proceeded to advocate these planks separately.

"We have the prosperity," continued Mr. Grunlund, "that McKinley and the Republicans meant when they promised it in 1896; that is, the prosperity where nearly all efficient workmen are employed. But the people want something more than that. They want a prosperity which shall enable every man who is able and willing to work to have a chance to work. This is what we may call Democratic prosperity."

Mr. Gronlund dwelt strongly on his Government bank plank. "Farmers," he said, "will appreciate the difference between paying 4 per cent. to the Government and 10 or 12 per cent. to private lenders. As for the telegraph, we are almost the only civilized nation in the world which does not own its telegraph.

"If the Democratic Party," concluded the speaker, "will adopt only three or four of these seven planks, it will win in 1900."

When Mr. Gronlund had concluded and the time for questions had been announced, Mr. J. Mullen rose in the rear of the room and called Mr. Gronlund to account for trusting the fortunes of the country to a party whose brains he believed to be remarkable for rarity.

"Well," said Mr. Gronlund, "this state of things is not to my choice. But I'm sorry to say I don't think the Democratic Party has any brains. The man with the most brains in that party is Altgeld. I'm proud to say he's something of a friend of mine. Altgeld told me that the Democratic Party would adopt some of these propositions of mine. 'But,' said he, 'it must be in addition to free silver, for that is something the people want.'"

In reply to a question Mr. Gronlund said he believed Altgeld had more brains than Mark Hanna.

TAMMANY HALL'S FOURTH.

Speeches on Silver Prohibited—Admiral Schley to be Present.

Tammany Hall has partly made up the programme for its Fourth of July celebration. The list of speakers is said to be provisional, but it is understood that it has been pretty well decided on.

As usual, there are to be "long talks" and "short talks." The topics of both kinds are to be Democracy in general and the trusts in particular. Some recent developments in regard to the cause of trusts and the method of their operation, especially the broad statements of Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, made before the Industrial Commission, are to be made the texts of some of the speeches. Nothing is to be said of the silver question.

Two "long talkers," it is said, have accepted invitations. They are J. J. Willard, ex-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama, and Asher Carruth of Louisville, Ky. Representative David A. De Armond of Missouri has also been invited to speak.

Among the "short talkers" will be Herbert E. Bissell, nephew of ex-Postmaster General Bissell of this State; Representative John F. Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and ex-Representative Daley of New Jersey.

It is also understood that Rear Admiral Schley has accepted an invitation to be present, but has declined one to speak.

LUCKY BOY AND YELLOW DOG.

Fell Four Flights Down a Fire Escape Without Injury.

Thomas Dixon, a five-year-old boy who lives on the fifth floor at 305 East Twenty-fifth Street, was playing on the fire escape yesterday afternoon with a little yellow dog. They forgot that there was a hole in the fire escape, and both fell through and down, four flights, to the fire escape on the first floor.

Both landed together, and were much surprised. It must have been the lucky color of the dog, for neither of them was hurt.

S. C. BUTTERFIELD MISSING.

Bank Clerk Who Visited Coney Island May Have Drowned.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station were notified last night that a man had been drowned at Coney Island who was believed to be a resident of Harlem by reason of identification marks found in his clothing, especially a hat which was marked "Butterfield," with the address 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Investigation showed that at that address lived Samuel C. Butterfield, thirty-two years old, a clerk in the Twelfth Ward Bank, at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, with his wife Mary and six-year-old daughter.

John Doyle, in the employ of Joseph Balmer, proprietor of the bathing pavilion at the foot of West Fifth Street, Coney Island, reported early in the evening finding clothes of a bather in Room 190, Section 7, and the owner not to be found. A thorough but vain search was then made for the missing man.

The man went in bathing about 3 o'clock, leaving his valuables at the office and signing "Butterfield, 262 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, New York" on the envelope. The envelope contained $17.50, a gold watch, case No. 45,714, and gold link cuff buttons. The underwear and other clothing found in the bathhouse were of fine quality. In the pockets were found three keys, and some deposit slips of the Twelfth Ward Bank.

Mrs. Butterfield was satisfied from the description furnished her that the drowned man was her husband. She said that he had left home at about 12:15 with a man named Rogers, who lived on Lenox Avenue—just where she did not know. Before leaving he promised to return from down town by 4 o'clock and take Mrs. Butterfield and the little girl out.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The four-story building of the Phoenix Paint and Brush Company, 218 North Second Street, was gutted by fire early to-day. Loss, $80,000; insurance small.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 18.—Lamb's wire mill was partly destroyed by fire this morning, the loss on building, stock, and machinery being about $10,000; insurance, $4,000. The mill had just been leased to C. N. Johnson of New Haven.

OMAHA, June 18.—Fire in Allen's wholesale grocery this morning damaged stock to the extent of $100,000; insurance is $170,000. The building is damaged to the extent of $15,000; covered by insurance. A magazine filled with powder which the firemen were moving to a place of safety exploded, and eleven firemen, including the chief, were injured, two seriously.

MAY DISCIPLINE KENNESON

Supreme Court Justices Notice Reflections on the Bench.

IGNORANCE OR WORSE CHARGED

Justices Believe the Professor Should Be Forced to Prove Accusations Made Before Graduates.

As a result of his speech delivered on the evening of June 8 in the Metropolitan Opera House to the graduating class of the Law School of New York University, Prof. Thaddeus D. Kenneson will not improbably be disciplined, if not disbarred, by the Supreme Court. In this speech Prof. Kenneson, who is not only professor in the Law School, but also a practicing lawyer the senior member of the firm of Kenneson, Crain & Alling, said:

"It is to justice—not justice in the abstract, but justice in the concrete—to the daily doing of justice between man and man, that you have devoted your lives. Surely earth has no nobler calling—only one excepted, that of the saving of souls.

"Amid the conditions under which at present the law must be practiced in this city and the drawbacks which spring largely from ignorance and political favoritism upon the bench, and which can never be wholly eradicated while the present pernicious system of electing boss-dictated Judges by popular suffrage endures, it may seem to you Utopian on my part thus to urge upon you the nobility of your life calling and the debt of devotion you owe to it. Profound knowledge of your profession, high ideals of your calling, never will commend you to the boss for nomination to the bench or lead the average Judge to name you as referee. Such things go by political favor and preferment, and not by merit. As you face the bench you will frequently find, in the words of a former President, that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts you.

CALLED FOR SERIOUS ATTENTION.

These remarks, by reason of the time and place of their utterance, received more or less publicity, and since then have formed the subject of a number of newspaper editorials, in which it has been pointed out that such a reflection on the bench from such a source and at such a time deserved serious attention.

In this view the Justices of the Supreme Court evidently concur. They have had several informal conferences in relation to the matter within the last few days, and, as a result, it is practically assured that within a day or two some positive action will be taken to call Prof. Kenneson to account for his remarks. Exactly what that action will be has, however, not yet been decided upon. The indication is that, inasmuch as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is the disciplining body of the court, and admits to the bar as well as disbars, that division will be called upon to sit in judgment upon the matter.

Justice Bischoff, in speaking on the subject yesterday, said:

"A number of the Supreme Court Judges have discussed this matter in some detail, and while we have not yet decided on any definite line of action, the sentiment is that something should be done to call Prof. Kenneson to account for his utterances. Ordinarily, of course, the Judges would take no notice of any assault of such a kind on the judiciary, but in this case, because of the time and place of the utterances, the matter is of sufficient importance to warrant some action.

"A proposed plan of proceeding has been submitted, and probably some certain plan will be adopted very shortly, something that is to be done ought to be done without delay. Just as THE NEW YORK TIMES says about the case: It is not a matter of the outraged sensibilities of the Judges themselves, but it is a matter which affects the confidence the community ought to have in the judiciary.

"If Prof. Kenneson's statements are true against any of the Judges, then he should bring proper proceedings against such Judge or Judges. If, on the other hand, he is not in possession of facts which may justify him in bringing proper proceedings against any particular Judge or Judges, then it is unbecoming a member of his particular profession to assail the courts. His duty as a member of the legal profession is to defend the integrity of the courts, not to assail them. The Appellate Division is the disciplining body, and whatever action the courts take should be taken by that division.

"This isn't a question, either, of libel or contempt, but rather of disciplinary proceedings. In the case of John E. Murray the General Term of the Supreme Court defined the obligation resting on an attorney, and the manner in which he was amenable for any violation. That decision fits the present case. Prof. Kenneson is an officer of the court, and as such amenable for a breach of discipline and for conduct unbecoming an attorney or counselor.

WARNING TO PROF. KENNESON.

"Prof. Kenneson may find the matter more serious than he thinks. These assaults on the courts are becoming too common. They impair the usefulness of the courts and the Judges, and they must be brought to a head. If Prof. Kenneson says he doesn't care what the courts say he may change his mind when he finds that the courts can reach him."

Justice Leventritt, seen in relation to the matter, said: "There could have been but one justification for the statements made by Prof. Kenneson—that is, the truth. As a lawyer he is an officer of the court, and his duty is to maintain the dignity of the court, and retain the respect for it. If the accusations which he makes are true then he should prove them, and the Judge against whom the charges are proved should be removed from the bench. If the accusations are untrue and cannot be proved, then he, as an officer of the court, should be removed. In other words, he should suffer the consequences of his ill-advised remarks. Such an attack on the judiciary affects the usefulness of the bench.

"While I do not know of any concerted action yet taken on the part of the Judges, I know we have talked the matter over and that action is almost certain to follow."

When Justice Truax was seen in reference to the matter, he said:

"As we have talked about this case, and it is not improbable that something will be done. The whole matter simply resolves itself into this: If what Prof. Kenneson said is true, then it is his sworn duty to take the method the law provides in the cases of corrupt Judges. If what he says is made without knowledge or foundation, he is a coward and a sneak.

"If he had simply said that we were ignorant, that might be excused, for none of us professes to have the knowledge that a professor of a law school has—though we do the best we can. As for any reference to our partiality, I may say that so impartial are we that if Prof. Kenneson were to appear in a case before any one of us to-morrow his ill-advised remarks would not affect us in the least in our judgment, and he would receive the same justice that he would always receive."

Justice McAdam, speaking of the matter, said:

"I know of no action on the part of the Judges to punish Prof. Kenneson, nor do I think they can punish him. What he said was out of court and therefore not punishable. Being a member of the bar, the Appellate Division might possibly discipline him by way of reprimand, but the Appellate Division would, in my opinion, belittle itself if it paid the slightest attention whatever to the matter. Old Judge Grover used to say that any man who was dissatisfied with the court had the liberty of going to the nearest tavern and blackguarding the Judge, and I don't know why Mr. Kenneson hasn't the same privilege. A number of lawyers avail themselves of this privilege, and it would be an act of gross injustice to deprive Mr. Kenneson of his right."

Justice Dugro, when approached on the subject, said:

"As the matter has but recently been called to my attention, and I have not given it consideration, I would not care to express an opinion at present."

Prof. Kenneson, seen at the Bar Association, said "I have nothing to say on the subject. I don't know what the Judges intend to do, and I don't care. No, I don't care, and I don't know."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which may be called to sit in judgment on the matter, is made up of Justices Barrett, Ingraham, Van Brunt, Patterson, O'Brien, Rumsey, and McLaughlin.

OTIS REPORTS CASUALTIES.

Deaths Among the Soldiers from Disease and Wounds Received in the Recent Fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Gen. Otis, at Manila, telegraphs the following list of additional casualties:

Dead.

THIRD INFANTRY.—Charles Calkins, Company E, from endo-carditis, June 12; Charles Gamble, Company C, from wounds in action June 11.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—George Marshal, Corporal, Company M, from wounds June 14.

SIXTH ARTILLERY.—Mark D. Mynott, Company D, from wounds in action June 14.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.—John F. Brannen, Company A, wounded June 14; Corp. David E. Dagne, Company A, wounded June 13; Sergt. Thomas Laws, Company H, wounded June 13; Nelson T. Lamorie, Company I, wounded June 13; Corp. John Moore, Company L.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—George Schultz, Company A, typhoid fever, May 22.

FIRST ARTILLERY.—Charles W. Edmonds, Company E, typhoid fever, June 11.

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA.—Charles Prouty, Company C, typhoid fever, June 12.

FIFTY-FIRST IOWA.—Walter Wagner, Company A, killed June 13.

TWENTIETH KANSAS.—Frederick Warfield, Company B, diphtheria, June 13.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.—William Gray, Company H, dysentery, June 15.

THIRD ARTILLERY.—Joseph I. Madden, Company L, dysentery, June 15.

Wounded.

FIRST WASHINGTON.—At Cainta and Morong, June 3: Company I, Benjamin G. Goldman, hand, slight; June 4, Charles G. Anderson, thigh, slight; June 5, Company H, William D. Adkins, thigh, slight.

FIRST MONTANA.—Near Bacalar, June 10: Company D, James A. Casebere, arm, slight.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—At Zeapote, June 13: Company A, Second Lieut. Howard Avery, thigh, moderate; John F. Brannen, head, severe; Senro J. Brendel, ear, slight; William Cooper, leg, moderate; Henry Hulbe, hand, moderate; Harvey J. Lowe, lower extremity, severe; Pompey Harned, thigh, moderate; Company D, William Curry, arm, moderate; Company I, Thorn S. Ballard, shoulder, moderate; Company L, Arthur Franz, hand, slight; William Lapp, buttock, severe; Arthur Rosebrock, back, slight; Charles Stephan, hand, moderate; Company M, Corp. Charles Adams, foot, moderate.

FIRST CAVALRY.—At Zeapote, June 13: Company E, William C. Clayton, thigh, slight; Norman E. Danner, wrist, moderate; Samuel S. Wentworth, ankle, moderate; Sergt. Avery E. Long, forearm, moderate.

SIXTH ARTILLERY.—Near Las Pinas: Company D, Mark D. Minott, thigh, severe.

NINTH INFANTRY.—At Zeapote River: Company B, George Clampffe, eyelid, slight; George L. Deforest, shoulder, moderate; Company C, Clayton Bretch, hand, slight; Company I, Arthur Odin, arm, slight.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—Company L, Miles Doyle, neck and chest, severe; John W. McHenry, arm, slight; Patrick Mulvisill, chest, moderate; William L. McFrillicuddy, eye, severe; Michael Stime, thigh, moderate; First Lieut. James P. Harbeson, thigh, slight; Sergt. Frank J. Fay, hand, moderate; Company M, George Tierra, thigh, moderate; Corp. George Marshall, chest, severe; Frank E. Shirk, thigh, severe; Musician William Silene, leg, moderate.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.—Company F, John Henchy, hand, slight; John J. Ward, wrist, moderate; James MCue, leg, moderate; First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, thigh, severe; Corps. Charles Neuvinns, forearm, slight; John C. Whalen, elbow, moderate; Company I, Dennis A. Collins, thigh, slight; Patrick Houlihan, wrist, slight; Michael J. Mikulhki, hand, slight; Thomas H. Rayne, forearm, moderate; Company G, First Lieut. Patrick A. Connolly, leg, severe.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—Company L, Second Lieut. Monroe C. Kerth, arm, severe.

MISS McPHERSON IN COURT.

Charges Against Worcester Schoolgirl May Not Be Pressed.

Fanny McPherson, the eighteen-year-old schoolgirl who—passing under the name of M. E. Richards—was arrested on Saturday at the Hotel Lincoln on the charge of stealing clothing worth $400, the property of Mrs. W. C. Wooley, from the Gerard Hotel, 123 West Forty-fourth Street, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, before Magistrate Wentworth. The Magistrate remanded the girl until to-day, in order that the case might be more fully investigated and to give opportunity to hear from the parents of the girl. Her father is James McPherson, a wealthy resident of Worcester, Mass. No one appeared in court yesterday against her, and she was not accorded an opportunity to say anything. She wept bitterly the greater part of the day, and takes her arrest very much to heart.

It is believed that if Mr. McPherson communicates with his daughter or comes on to the city the case will be settled, as neither the Gerard Hotel managers nor the St. Denis Hotel proprietors, to whom Miss McPherson is indebted for a week's board, seem inclined to press the charges against the girl if it appears that her story as to herself and her family is true.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 18.—James McPherson and his wife say their daughter, who had worked in a corset factory here, went several weeks ago to Pawtucket, R. I., to visit her mother's brother, and then to Plainfield, N. J., to visit her father's brother. Her parents never heard of Davis, and say if she eloped she met the man after leaving Worcester. She had not been in school for a year or two, although she is only eighteen. Her parents are inclined to believe the story because of the details given.

Maiden Trip of the Jefferson.

The Old Dominion liner Jefferson, fresh from the builders' hands, arrived here yesterday on her maiden trip. She is a sister ship of the Hamilton, which ran down and sunk the Macedonia of the Ward Line in a fog bank off the New Jersey coast last week. The Jefferson was built at the John Roach yards at Chester, Penn. She is 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, with a 37-foot depth of hold. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, capable of developing 3,400 horse power, and has a speed of about sixteen knots. She can carry 120 first-class passengers, and her saloon and stateroom accommodations are luxurious.

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CONEY ISLAND'S DEFIANCE

Dance Hall Men Sell Liquor and Are Arrested.

ALL TO MAKE A TEST CASE

Object to Facing Police Justice Teale, Classed by Them as a "Sunday School Teacher."

The concert and dance hall keepers at Coney Island yesterday carried out their threat of defying the Sunday liquor laws as interpreted by the Police Board, and as a result twenty or more were arrested by Capt. Kenny's men. All were at different times during the day notified to go to the station, where they gave $1,000 bail to appear at the Coney Island court this morning. Besides these arrests, the police took in a number of "scorchers" and a few inoffensive vendors of pretzels, tin pails and shovels, and other small articles, for selling without a license. About fifty arrests constituted the day's work of the seaside constabulary.

The police began making arrests early, and by 4 o'clock P. M. these men had visited to the station and given bail: Concert Halls—Capt. A. Gruber, manager for P. H. McGann, Sea Beach Palace; George Lawrence, the Central Park; Henry Koster, Volks Garden; Harry Connors, Imperial; Fred B. Henderson; John T. Rowe, Inman's Casino; J. F. Cohen, manager for S. Perry; Mr. Harris of Harris & Balbach, Greater New York Hall; M. Vacca, West End Casino; James McGowan, Alhambra. Dance Halls—Martin McDonald, Camp Juno; Fred Whitman, manager Seeley's Pavilion; August Wilson, Belvidere, and Edward Kolan, Vaudeville—John Vallette, Streets of Asia, and Albert T. Tice.

Police Justice Teale will preside in court this morning, and this announcement did not fall with a pleasant sound yesterday on the ears of the proprietors, for the Coney Island men look upon Justice Teale as a hard man to deal with.

"Why," said one of them, "Teale is a Sunday school teacher and wants to see the city shut up like a New England town on Sundays. We'd rather have Nostrand."

Heretofore proprietors arrested on the same charges as those made yesterday have been discharged, and the men now under bail think they may get off upon a plea of not guilty. Failing in this, a test case will be made under the Raines law, this being the real object in the defiance to the authorities made all along the line. The arrests made not the slightest difference to the proprietors, for all immediately went back to their places and continued to sell liquor throughout the day and night without additional police interference. Any further action on the part of the police would have been looked upon as "persecution," and Capt. Kenny, in carrying out the orders of President Clark, evidently considered it enough to await the trial and the subsequent test case to settle the question for both sides. The arrests left Capt. Kenny and his "prisoners" in a perfectly amicable state of mind toward each other, bail in each case being right at hand.

The "prisoners" maintained last evening that with their hotel licenses they have as much right to have music and dancing in their establishments as the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and cannot be legally interfered with. Valiette and Tice sell no liquor in their places. They were arrested for giving the same performance, it was said, as they do on week days, with the performers in costume. These men, it was said, exp

FIRE IN A ROOF GARDEN

Morning Blaze, Night Concert at Koster & Bial's.

TRAINED CATS AND DOGS SAVED

Manager Aarons, Undismayed by a Loss of $10,000, Rebuilds in a Single Day.

The stage, scenery, tables and chairs, and all other paraphernalia of Koster & Bial's roof garden were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire started at 6:30 o'clock, and for three hours the firemen worked to extinguish it. When the last ember was put out, Manager Aarons set at work a large force of men. The débris was cleared away, a temporary stage was erected, new seats were secured, and the sacred concert announced for last night was given without any interruption.

The flames were discovered by Charles Randolph, one of the porters of the theatre. Randolph, with several others, was putting the garden in order for the concert, when he noticed that the flies over the stage were on fire. The garden is equipped with two large water tanks and a standpipe, and with streams from these the men did their best to extinguish the flames, which soon, however, got beyond their control.

Randolph then ran down to the street and sent in an alarm. Engine Company No. 1, from West Twenty-ninth Street, responded, and a second alarm was sent in, to which Acting Chief Croker and Deputy Chief Gicquel responded. The Acting Chief ordered a third alarm, for the fire was burning fiercely, and it looked as if the whole structure were doomed.

Manager Aarons, who lives three doors from the building, was awakened by a watchman. When he reached the building his first thought was for the thirty dogs and twenty cats belonging to Prof. Leon Leonidas. They were locked in cages in the rear of the stage in the main auditorium of the building. Mr. Aarons hurriedly opened a cage occupied by two Great Danes. Just as he did so the dogs leaped out, and one of them knocked Mr. Aarons down. He then opened the other cages, and soon the building was filled with dogs running over the seats and into the boxes, and finally into the street. The cages containing the cats were opened, but the animals refused to leave. Prof. Leonidas at this moment appeared on the scene, and, blowing a whistle, called his dogs and cats together. Not one was lost.

Meanwhile the firemen dragged lines of hose to the roof through the foyer and up the stairs leading to the garden. Four streams were turned on the stage and scenery, but they had been burned beyond repair before the water reached them. The tables and chairs were blazing merrily when the streams were turned on, but the flames were soon extinguished. The fire did not penetrate below the roof, and the interior of the building was not damaged.

After making a survey of the place and estimating his loss at $10,000, Manager Aarons began to rebuild. A force of men was secured, lumber was brought up from the property room, and soon a new stage was in the course of construction. There was plenty of scenery to supply that which was destroyed, and also an extra curtain in the building. Electricians were found to repair broken wires, and a few painters to add touches here and there. All the men worked with a will, under the direct supervision of Manager Aarons, and, although the work was hardly completed when 8 o'clock came, the concert was presented with success, and only the smell of charred timbers told those in the audience that a fire had occurred.

Although Acting Chief Croker admitted that the appliances for extinguishing fire were fairly ample in the theatre, he made some suggestions for making them more effective. Mr. Aarons said he would be pleased to act on the suggestions offered. The roof garden was fully insured.

AMONG THE HARLEM OARSMEN.

Many Crews Training for Philadelphia and Long Island Regattas—Two Accidents on the River.

Harlem River oarsmen took full advantage of the ideal weather yesterday, and one would have thought a regatta was in progress by the number of racing and pleasure craft on the water. As early as 9 o'clock the crews who are in training for the Philadelphia and Long Island regattas began to make their appearance, and the result was several lively brushes, which were watched with great interest by the balcony oarsmen. The day from noon until nightfall was given up almost entirely to pleasure rowing, the majority of the clubs launching their four, six, and eight oared barges and making trips up the Hudson or to College Point.

There were one or two accidents on the river, owing to its crowded condition. Mr. Murphy of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, while returning home from an eight mile trip in a gig, was hemmed in by several Whitehall boats near Madison Avenue Bridge, and while endeavoring to get clear of the abutment capsized. He was picked up by the occupants of the Whitehall boats and taken ashore, where his boat was righted, and he proceeded homeward. Another oarsman, evidently belonging to one of the Hudson River clubs, was run down by a naphtha launch near Washington Bridge. He was picked up by the launch, and his gig, which was badly damaged, taken in tow.

One of the principal topics of discussion among the oarsmen yesterday was the probable entries for the coming regattas. From all accounts the Long Island Regatta on July 15 will receive at least a dozen entries from Harlem River clubs. At present there are four crews training for the four-oared gig event. The Nassau Boat Club's four, composed of O. H. Osenkop, bow; M. Bruel, No. 2; E. Smith, No. 3; C. A. Cool, stroke, and G. W. Fye, coxswain, which was seen on the river twice yesterday, is the favorite for this event. The men are training regularly under the direction of O. D. Thees.

The First Bohemian Boat Club also have a four in training for this event, composed of the four men picked from the junior eight-oared crew which was defeated in the Decoration Day Regatta. As near as could be learned yesterday, the Bohemians will not boat any more eight-oared crews this season, as they are greatly disappointed over the defeat of both their junior and senior eight in the Harlem River Regatta. Another regatta that is being discussed with interest is that of the Hoboken Amateur Rowing Association, and although it will not be held until Aug. 19, it is likely, from all accounts, that it will receive several entries from Harlem River clubs. One event that seems to meet the general approval of Harlem oarsmen in this regatta is the senior four-oared barge race. There will also be an invitation eight-oared barge race. The regatta will be held on the Guttenberg course.

About the only club whose colors were not seen on the Harlem yesterday was the Wyanoke. The reason for this was that the members were celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the club and had given up rowing for the day. Shortly after 9 o'clock a tug steamed up to the float gayly decorated with flags and took a party of about a hundred to Long Island, where games were held and dinner served. The Nassau Boat Club houses were also pretty well deserted during the day, as a party of about twenty-five had arrived at the boathouses bright and early, carrying baskets laden with beefsteak, bread, &c., and captured the four and eight oared barges. Into these they loaded their provisions, including the stove for broiling the steaks, and proceeded to a point on the Jersey shore opposite Yonkers, where they had a beefsteak party, a game of baseball, and a swim. The eight-oared barge crew was composed of Toop, bow; Collard, No. 2; Bacon, No. 3; Coburn, No. 4; La Gost, No. 5; Powers, No. 6; De La Vergne, No. 7; Vilmar, stroke, and Mackey, coxswain. The four-oared barge was manned by L. Cleaver, bow; H. Cleaver, No. 2; Mehrhoff, No. 3; George Jacoby, stroke, and George Weiman, coxswain. March and Cree also accompanied the barges, which were laden with passengers, in a double gig. About thirty miles was covered.

The Dauntless Boat Club had a four and eight oared barge at College Point, while the Lone Star's barge made a trip up the river.

The Nonpareil Rowing Club's boats were in constant use during the day, as was the Union and Atalanta craft.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 18.—The yachts in the harbor this evening included Intrepid, Sultana, Ballymena, Narada, Electra, Landonda, Seneca, Defender, Stella, Sea Fox, Mamie, Yvette, Queen Mab, Carmita, Ziguener, and Nebula. The steam yacht Aphrodite, belonging to Col. Payne of the New York Yacht Club, arrived from New York to-day with the owner and a party of guests on board.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore Win—Cincinnati, New York, Washington, Louisville Lose.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	40	12	.769
Boston	34	17	.667
Baltimore	31	20	.608
Philadelphia	30	20	.600
Chicago	31	21	.596
St. Louis	31	21	.596
Cincinnati	24	26	.480
Pittsburg	22	27	.449
New York	22	30	.423
Washington	17	36	.321
Louisville	15	37	.288
Cleveland	9	39	.188

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.
Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 11.
Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.

Games To-day.

New York in Pittsburg.
Brooklyn in Cleveland.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.
Baltimore in Louisville.
Boston in Chicago.
Washington in St. Louis.

Brooklyn, 13; Cincinnati, 11.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The "Reds" played miserable ball on the bases and in the field to-day and lost to Brooklyn despite their good batting. The playing of the Brooklyns was perfect. All the pitchers were hit hard. Attendance, 5,428. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Smith, cf	1	2	5	0	0	Casey, 3b	2	1	4	2	0
Selbach, lf	2	1	5	0	0	Keeler, rf	3	2	1	0	0
Miller, rf	3	3	3	1	0	Kelley, lf	1	3	1	0	0
Be'kley, 1b	1	2	6	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	2	2	Jones, cf	2	2	5	1	0
Steinf't, 2b	1	0	0	2	0	McGann, 1b	2	3	6	0	0
Irwin, 3b	1	1	0	1	1	Daly, 2b	1	1	4	2	0
Vaughn, c	1	2	7	2	3	Farrell, c	1	1	5	2	0
Hawley, p	0	1	0	2	0	Hughes, p	0	1	0	2	0
Hahn, p	0	1	0	0	1	†Anderson	0	1	0	0	0
*Wood, c	0	0	0	0	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	15	27	8	7	Total	13	16	27	9	0

*Wood batted for Hahn in ninth.
†Batted for Hughes in seventh.

Cincinnati	0	2	3	0	0	4	1	1	0	—11
Brooklyn	2	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	1	—13

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Two-base hits—Miller, McGann. Three-base hits—Hawley, Beckley. Double plays—Dahlen, Daly, McGann; Jones, Casey, Daly; Vaughn, Beckley, Miller, to Beckley. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 3; off Hughes, 5; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hawley, (2.) Struck out—By Hawley, 1; by Hahn, 2; by Hughes, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Passed ball—Vaughn. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Burns and Smith.

Chicago, 3; New York, 2.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The New Yorks had the best of it to-day until the ninth inning, when the Chicagos won out in a "grandstand finish." Mertes made a single and Lange bunted safely. Then New York's infield got rattled, leaving second and third bases uncovered, allowing a double steal. Everett then made a hard hit to left, and two men scored and so won the game. Attendance, 12,000. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf	0	0	1	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Green, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Wilson, ss	1	0	1	1	1
Mertes, ss	1	1	2	3	1	Y H't'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Lange, cf	2	2	6	1	0	Doyle, 1b	0	1	10	0	0
Everett, lb	0	1	10	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	2	3	2	1
McC'rk, 2b	0	2	5	3	1	O'Brien, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Connor, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	H't'man, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Donohue, c	0	0	2	0	0	Warner, c	1	1	5	1	1
Taylor, p	0	1	1	4	0	Meekin, p	0	1	0	1	0
Total	3	7	27	14	3	Total	2	8*24	8	3	

*Winning run made with no one out.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. Sacrifice hit—Everett. Stolen bases—Mertes, Lange, McCormick. Double plays—McCormick and Everett, (2,) Gleason and Doyle. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Meekin, 4. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Doyle. Time—1:50. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Mannassau.

St. Louis, 8; Washington, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Through hard hitting in the seventh and eighth innings St. Louis won to-day in its game with Washington. For six innings Dineen pitched for the Washingtons in fine form, but he could not hold out. Pitcher Sudhoff of the St. Louis team had the visitors at his mercy all through the game. Score:

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	.	—8
Washington	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 13; Washington, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 5. Batteries—St. Louis, O'Connor and Sudhoff; Washington, McGuire and Dinneen. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald. Attendance—8,500.

Baltimore, 7; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, June 18.—The Louisvilles were beaten in their game to-day with the Baltimores chiefly on account of their inability to hit Pitcher Kitson. Lankwerts, a local player, was tried at short stop for the Louisvilles and did well. Score:

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	—7

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Louisville, 5. Batteries—Louisville, Kittridge and Dowling; Baltimore, Robinson and Kitson. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner. Attendance—3,800.

Other Games.

At Rome, N. Y.—Rome, 8; Oswego, 4.
At Newark—Newark, 5; Wilkesbarre, 3.
At Paterson—Paterson, 6; Reading, 5.
At Buffalo—Columbus, 15; Buffalo, 6.
At Albany—Albany, 8; Auburn, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 8; Montreal, 5.
At Utica—Binghamton, 12; Utica, 4.

NEWS OF THE GOLF WORLD.

Miss Elsie F. Cassatt, by her victory for the second year of the women's golf championship of Philadelphia, has directed close attention to herself as a formidable competitor for the championship of the United States. Miss Cassatt is familiar with all the golf courses in her own city, and as the National tournament will be played on the links of the Philadelphia Country Club in October, she must be regarded as one of the leaders in that event, if not an actual victor.

Appearances seem to indicate that Miss Beatrix Hoyt wil adhere to her determination to refrain from trying to win the championship for a fourth time. She has done very little playing this season, going around the Westchester Country Club's links perhaps once or twice a week for exercise. She will spend the Summer as usual at Shinnecock, and the coming weeks will show whether she will be an active competitor in the usually large number of women's contests at that popular golfing locality or not.

Miss Frances C. Griscom is now on her way to Europe, and the new golf queen is a little rusty for championship honors in the Fall. She and Miss Elsie Cassatt are among the stars in the feminine golfing element of the Quaker City, but there are fully half a dozen other good ones who are quite liable to qualify among the first sixteen. The Philadelphia women are putting forth their best efforts toward golfing excellence this season, and they intend to keep the big honors in their own town, if possible.

The excellent work shown so early in the season by a few of the younger set at Morristown leads to the supposition that the Morris County Club will be worthily represented. The new champion, Miss Marie G. Bryce, is a player who can be pitted against any one, with perfect confidence that her game will not weaken. Miss Kip is almost her equal, and is improving every week. These two appear to be the strongest in the Morris County Club, although many others are practicing faithfully for better things in the future. No arrangement has been made for the usual team contest between the Philadelphia and Morris County women, and that enjoyable golfing event may not take place until September.

The opening of the New Jersey coast resorts has naturally led to a revival of golfing interest, and several improvements have been made to some of the courses this season. The Hollywood Hotel, which had a very small course last year, now possesses a well-equipped one of nine holes, several acres of adjoining land having been devoted to the cause of golf. The Norwood Park course is open, and the customary annual tournament will be held later in the season.

At Deal Beach, which entered the golfing arena last year, extensive improvements are being made. A large clubhouse is being built, containing comfortable rooms for both men and women. The course has been improved and lengthened, and the club committee intends to hold several interesting events during the Summer. Jasper Lynch, one of Lakewood's crack golfers, has taken a house at Spring Lake, and he will make Deal Beach his golfing headquarters this season.

The Seabright links are beginning to show something of their old-time activity, and in a few days the Monmouth Beach links will be opened. The cottage residents and more casual sojourners along the populous Jersey coast will therefore not suffer this year from any lack of golf amusement.

Galifard Wins the German Derby.

BERLIN, June 18.—The German Derby was won to-day by Baron Springer's Galifard.

THE SEVENTH'S QUIET DAY

Followed a Night of Misery for Those Who Would Sleep.

THE FIRST BATTERY ARRIVES

One-half of the Seventh Regiment's Band Greets It, While the Other Half Is Busy at Church Service.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 18.—The Seventh Regiment is supposed to be resting, preparing for the week of toil to begin to-morrow. As a matter of fact, it has been doing its resting by day and becoming aggressively awake and lively by night. Last night the men of several companies decided sleeping to be a pernicious and demoralizing habit, unworthy of soldiers, and declared a boycott against it. They argued that a sleeping man is useless for all purposes, civil, military, or funny, and therefore should be abolished, and they abolished him.

A hunt for Morpheus was organized, and wherever he was found he was driven away with clamors and devices, and the eyelids upon which he was laying his heavy, soothing hand were forced open remorselessly. There were bonfires in some company streets which required First Sergeants to constitute themselves fire companies and throw water with tin basins and cups.

One company is the proud possessor of a giant member who used to be a cowboy and is a lariat expert. This human prize was utilized enthusiastically. His function was to lift a tent flap and lasso the feet of a man found guilty of the sin of sloth. Soon after this operation the voice of the sluggard might be heard to complain, for the running noose would be drawn taut, and a dozen husky privates tailing on to the line would snake the victim from his cot, and he would wake to find himself beneath the sky and tangled in the tent ropes.

The night was filled with music, and the peace that marked the day was forced to fold its tents and noisily clatter away, while revels were held by the light of the moon, and the memory of the soft "Go to sleep" supposed to be expressed in taps became a mockery. But the regiment will have worked off its accumulation of humorous tendencies by to-morrow.

The officers have purposes of their own, and they say with direful significance that sleep will be at a high premium to-morrow night, and that the men who were at war against it will be glad enough to seek repose and silence when the march and the making of camp and preparation and service of meals have been completed.

The work will be made easier, however, by the fact that scattered through the regiment are a number of men who were officers in the war last year and lived in camps five months. They have had the rather unusual experience of rising from ranks to shoulder straps in actual service and then dropping back to ranks again, and they know both ends of military life, and are ready for any emergencies that may develop.

Their practical knowledge of the innumerable details of the camp, on the proper execution of which the soldier's comfort depends, will do much to smooth the work. For all that, however, there is a general feeling that the week will be a very important one for the Seventh, and that at the end of it the men will know a good deal more than they do now, and will have acquired from experience a large number and variety of new and valuable wrinkles.

The First Battery, Capt. Wendel, arrived here precisely at noon to-day, coming from Sing Sing in a cloud of dust, the men looking disreputable, but happy and soldierly, with the accumulated grime of miles decorating their faces and clothing. The battery will shoot on Thursday, and will attempt to tighten its grip on the Flannigan Medal, which it holds, but does not yet own, because it must win three successive annual contests to make title.

One-half of the Seventh's band was busy giving the music for the church service on the bluff, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant of New York, so the other half was sent to greet the battery. Consequently the band was religious at one end and gay at the other, the one section performing hymn tunes with appropriate solemnity, and the other producing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and like lively and military airs. The men of the Seventh who were not at service gave the battery a warm reception, cheering it heartily.

Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of Company H, Seventh Regiment, this evening received a gold diamond-mounted medal of honor, marking the completion of twenty-five years of service in the regiment. The presentation was made at Capt. Lydecker's tent by Col. Appleton, who delivered a short speech of congratulation. The full regimental band, which was present, serenaded Capt. Lydecker, and the men of his company cheered him heartily.

For the first time in the history of the Peekskill Camp the Colonel of the active regiment is Post Commander. Col. Appleton was surprised last night when Gen. Roe asked him for the camp countersign. When he replied that the General would himself make the countersign, as usual, Gen. Roe said that he and Brig. Gen. Smith wished to be regarded as being here as guests; that Col. Appleton will be in charge of the camp, and will be responsible for it.

Capt. Willard C. Fiske is Officer of the Day to-day with Lieuts. Wotherspoon and Cleveland Officers of the Guards. Lieut. Munroe Crane, Jr., will be Officer of the Day to-morrow, and as only one battalion will be in camp, Lieut. L. J. Joscelyn will be Officer of the Guard.

Private Robert H. Simpson is Col. Appleton's Sunday orderly, although the regiment looks this afternoon like a regiment of orderlies, for it has been a profoundly peaceful and restful day following a somewhat tumultuous night. The hundreds of admiring feminine visitors who arrived per train from New York and per vehicle of many kinds from the country round about, have only admiration, rising almost to reverence, for the immaculate, saintly looking young men whose appearance and demeanor forbids the suspicion that they have filled nights with strange noises, and made trouble for sentries and grief for the First Sergeant and such as would sleep.

Following is the letter from Gov. Roosevelt, which was read by Adjt. Falls to the regiment on parade yesterday evening.

Oyster Bay, June 16.

Col. Daniel Appleton:

Regret extremely inability to accompany Seventh to camp. Particularly desired to do so. I congratulate you and the regiment upon excellent condition and the way it has conducted itself. Have been particularly impressed by the work of the regiment while I have been Commander in Chief of the Guard.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Dr. Greer May Resign from the 7th.

PEEKSKILL, June 18.—It is reported here that Chaplain Greer of the Seventh Regiment has decided to resign, and that Sergt. Major Stimson also has resigned.

No confirmation of the report could be obtained in the city last night. At Dr. Greer's residence it was said the clergyman was out of town.

MEETING OF TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Extensive List Entered for the Lenox Club's Tournament.

An unusual number of champions are entered in the open tournament of the Lenox Lawn Tennis Club, which opens this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the club courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. The entries for the scratch events will close at the hour of starting the matches, and the drawings will be made public at that time. The entries for the handicap events will be received up to 6 o'clock. The entry list is unusually large, and the meeting promises to be one of the most popular of the Spring. Over twenty are now entered for the scratch singles, and the same number for the handicaps, while sixteen teams are on the list for the double events. First and runner-up prizes will be given in all events, and a consolation prize in the scratch singles.

The card of events comprises gentlemen's scratch singles, gentlemen's scratch doubles, gentlemen's handicap singles, and gentlemen's handicap doubles. The play will begin in these events each afternoon at 3 o'clock, and are open to the public. Refreshments will be served.

Among the strongest players in the field that will struggle for honors are J. A. Allen and H. H. Hackett, champion and ex-champion, respectively, of Yale; W. C. Grant and H. A. Plummer, interscholastic champion and ex-champion of Columbia; R. D. Little, champion of Princeton; F. B. Alexander, interscholastic ex-champion of Princeton; J. C. Davidson and J. P. Paret, champion and ex-champion of the South; E. W. Cushing of Columbia, E. J. Martin, and H. E. Avery of Detroit.

The scratch doubles should provide some rare sport, as this event will bring together Allen and Hackett, the New England champions; Davidson and Paret, the Southern champions, and the interscholastic champion team, Wright and Grant.

MERIDEN COMPANY,

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

STERLING SILVER

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

The New Orleans Going to New London

HARTFORD, June 18.—Secretary Long, at the request of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, has ordered the armored cruiser New Orleans to go Friday from Newport to New London, where the club meets, and remain there Saturday.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:34	Moon sets	1:01

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	3:14	Gov. Isl'd	3:16	H. Gate	5:12
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	4:00	Gov. Isl'd	4:20	H. Gate	6:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:00 P. M.	

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Agustin, Havana		1:00 P. M.
Servia, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Troja, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

A. R. Thorp, Curacao	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carib, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 19 and up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after June 23 and up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. on day of arrival of steamship Campania, which will probably arrive July 7.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 19.

City of Macon, Savannah, June 16.
Deramore, Gibraltar, June 3.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, June 4.
Eddie, Gibraltar, June 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 11.
Liv, Gibraltar, June 6.
Manhattan, London, June 6.
New Orleans, New Orleans, June 13.
Sabine, St. Lucia, June 12.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Alamo, Galveston, June 14.
Alene, Fort Limon, June 31.
City of Augusta, Savannah, June 17.
Karthago, Havana, June 15.
Westernland, Antwerp, June 10.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Alliance, Colon, June 14.
Jersey City, Swansea, June 7.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, June 10.
Majestic, Liverpool, June 14.
Saale, Gibraltar, June 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Alabama, Glasgow, June 9.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, June 16.
Mongolian, Glasgow, June 10.
Newlyn, Shields, June 9.
Olbers, St. Lucia, June 15.
Patria, Hamburg, June 11.
Trave, Bremen, June 13.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Acara, Gibraltar, June 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, June 17.
Idaho, Hull, June 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 17.
Pocahontas, Gibraltar, June 9.
St. Cuthbert, Shields, June 10.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 17.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

Buffon, St. Lucia, June 16.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, June 10.

Arrived.

SS Richmond, Catherine, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam June 8 and Boulogne 9th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Ohio, (Br.,) Hadaway, Hull June 4, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:10 P. M. 17th.

SS King Gruffydd, (Br.,) Hebron, Cardiff June 1 and Delaware Breakwater 17th, in ballast to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Eickelmann, Rotterdam June 5, in ballast to P. Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS British Empire, (Br.,) Wills, Antwerp June 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Winifred, Langham, New Orleans June 10, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Beverly, (Br.,) McGrath, Stannsbey and Port Maria May 13, with mdse. and passengers to American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Ella, (Ger.,) Stange, Baracoa, &c., June 11, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Columbian, (Br.,) Wrake, Stettin June 4, with mdse. to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Acanthus, (Br.,) Worrall, Dunkirk May 26 and Fowey June 3.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicoll, Liverpool June 9, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:38 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., south, light air, clear.

Sailed.

SS City of Birmingham, for Savannah.
SS Horatio, (Br.,) for Para, &c.
SS Potomac, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.

Notice to Mariners.

PETOSKEY BEACON LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about July 1, 1899, two lantern lights, one red vertically striped, one white, will be established at the northerly end of the West Breakwater, Petoskey Harbor, Little Travers Bay, easterly side of the northerly end of Lake Michigan. The lights will be suspended from a red iron post, about 25 and 18 feet, respectively, above mean lake level. A small red lamp house stands immediately in rear of the post.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 76, after No. 395, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1899," Page 110.

MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL LIGHTS.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 21, 1899, the permanent lights will be re-established, as heretofore, and the temporary lights discontinued at the following-named stations, the structures from which they are to be shown having been rebuilt without change: Middle Ground Light, a fixed white lens-lantern light, on the easterly side of the lower end of the Mobile Ship Channel, near the westerly end of the Middle Ground Shoal spit, and in line with the other lights on the easterly side of the channel. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 21 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 92, Par. 80.) Light No. 7, a fixed red lens-lantern light, on the southwesterly side of the channel, about 7-16 mile westerly from Battery Gladden Lighthouse. (L. H. B. Bulletin No. 95, Par. 23.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Pages 160 and 162, Nos. 925 and 942, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Eighth Lighthouse District, 1899," Pages 9 and 14.

LONG BEACH BAR LIGHT STATION.—Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about June 22, 1899, the sounding of the fog bell, during thick or foggy weather, will be resumed at this station, on the shoal making out southwesterly from Long Beach Point, entrance from Gardiner's Bay to Orient and Greenport harbors, and to Peconic Bay, Long Island. The characteristic of the signal has not been changed. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 42 of 1899, and Bulletin No. 95, Par. 7.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 56, No. 240, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 93.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 18.—SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 9 A. M. to-day.

SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Eichel, (from Bremen,) sld. from Southampton for New York at 10 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr at Hull to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, sld. from Hull for New York to-day.

SS Leitrim, (Br.,) Capt. Mogiestue, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AV.

Leaving the Metropolis Does Not Necessarily Mean Leaving Macy's.

The Macy store service is not restricted or narrowed by limitations of time or distance. We make an attractive bid for the continuous patronage of all who go out of the city to spend the Summer months. Utilize the mails to shop with us. We will fill your orders promptly and prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of a hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars and over.

$1.00 Foulard Silks at 74c.

The maker of these Silks has a reputation. It is world-wide. He won it by the beauty and perfection of his products. The spinning, dyeing and printing are unsurpassed—the results of honest and conscientious methods. You know the elegance of Printed Foulards for Summer wear. They look cool—and feel cool. They are graceful, dainty and durable. Our collection contains the following popular and scarce colorings: Navy, Royal, Gobelin, Electric, Mazerine, Cadet, Napoleon and various exquisite tints of Violet and Gray.

Designs? You know the odd, quaint art that be-beauties their surfaces—dots, rings, angles, zig-zags, oblongs, squares, scrolls and peculiar strokes and splashes that are ideal for Foulards, but would be eccentric if applied to any other Silk.

These goods are shown by all the highest-class and most exclusive stores in the country at $1.00 the yard. They are standard values. Known to the dealers as well as the retail buyer as regular one dollar qualities.

Imported Wash Goods at Reduced Prices

Good news. It concerns fine and stylish weaves for Summer dresses. The quantity is great—so is the variety. The fabr

The Wanamaker Store.

Reliability, Accessibility, Desirability

"WANAMAKER'S;—*good goods!*" "Wanamaker's;—*fair treatment!*" "Wanamaker's;—*my money's worth, or more!*" All over the country these thoughts are instantly associated with the name. Two and a half decades of store-keeping have won us this, if nothing more.

This New York store is gaining another proud association. "Wanamaker's;—*easy to reach!*"

This store is central, easiest and quickest to nearly four million people. Many of them have learned this fact already. The rest are learning. We add to accessibility, desirability; to those, reliability; to all three, publicity. The sum is Success by every law of mercantile mathematics.

Crash Suiting at Half Price

This is a grade of crash suiting better known in the skirt than in the piece. We believe it has never before been sold at retail, as the manufacturer has heretofore had all he could do to fill his orders from skirt and suit makers.

The price in quantities to skirt-makers has always been more than our selling price to-day. We offer this lot of

37,500 Yards at 5c. a Yard

It is a good fabric with firm, close, even weave, giving great strength for the knock-about service for which it was intended, together with a finish equal in appearance to that of many goods now selling popularly at 25c. and 35c. a yard.

Linen Suitings Again

A bit of history and a new fact:—Last Monday we sold 12,550 yards of these goods at 6½c. a yard, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

To-day we offer 10,800 yards of a slightly better grade

At Eight Cents a Yard

Now judge by the past how quickly you must act in the instant present, even in the face of such a large quantity.

The goods are the sheer, substantial sort that makes up into the most sensible and serviceable Summer gown for hard-use and traveling.

Natural linen color. This quality is generally graded at 30c. a yard at retail.

A Sale of Leather Goods

Main Aisle tables—places of honor and dignity and given only to picked offers from a storeful.

To-day, Leather goods;—especially Dress Suit Cases. These are salesmen's samples and at half value.

Pocket-books, too, and bags and belts. A varied list of goodness:

DRESS SUIT CASES—Salesman's samples, one-half off; only about 100 in stock; 22 and 24 in. Prices $2.50, (regularly $5.) $3, $3.25, $4.25, $4.50 and $5.

BOSTON BAGS—10 to 12 in., at 85c., all cloth, leather-covered frame.

At $1 to $2.50—Grain leather.
At $2.75 to $3.50—Seal leather.
At $3 to $4—Alligator leather.

POCKETBOOKS—Real monkey skin; double clasp; 45c.

PURSES—Seal, morocco and alligator; 45c.

BELTS—At 25c.—White kid, lined and stitched.
At 10c.—Grain and patent leather; lined and stitched.
At 35c.—Fine leather, odd lots; studded with nickel nail heads; regularly $1.
At 75c.—Colored leather, odd lots; fancy gilt and French gray clasps.

85c. Japanese Silks for 65c.

Here's an evidence of the smallness of the world. A storm in mid-Pacific a few weeks ago results in an item of store news in New York, and some silk dresses for hundreds of people at less than they expected. These silks came from Japan in a sailing vessel. The vessel was damaged in a storm and delayed. The silks are a little late for the best of the season. Consequently,

65c. instead of 85c. a Yard

All new, in summery patterns of white on grounds of black and navy blue.

French Lingerie--Half Prices

This is a card from the Little French Store, that presents this morning some of its daintiest and best and asks but half for them.

Almost everybody who reads this with interest knows the sort of goods that the Little French Store holds. We need try no descriptions of the wonderful needlework, the riotous profusion of lace and ribbon, the indescribable exquisiteness of these Paris-made garments.

But,—they have been admired a little too much. They are all new, but they are no longer fresh. They are "mussed." We can't have them laundered, of course; you must do it, and we take half the price off for your trouble.

Gowns that were $6 to $25 each, now $3 to $12.50 each.
Chemises that were $4 to $18 each, now $2 to $9.
Drawers that were $2.50 to $22, now $1.25 to $11.
Long Skirts that were $8 to $45, now $4 to $22.50.
Short Skirts that were $5.50 to $14, now $2.75 to $7.
Corset Covers that were $2.50 to $25, now $1.25 to $12.50.

Not on sale until half past nine.

Summer Gowns Pretty and Cheap Summer's own gowns—gowns with Summer in every detail of tint and trimming; organdie gowns, pique gowns, percale gowns, in original styles and elaborate trimmings.

Reduced to $10 Each

They were $14 and $15, and they were worth it. Note these, especially:

Of white organdies, with a light spraying floral design, made over delicate colors; trimmed in narrow satin braid and ribbon.
Of piques and imported percales, original styles and full of new fancies in trimming.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Custom-Tailoring Bargain Here are seventy-five patterns in fancy cheviots and worsteds; some of the early season favorites, and consequently cut down to one suit to a style.

When there was more in the piece we asked, and received, $30, $35 and $45 to make suits from them. Now that there is but one suit to a pattern, we'll make the suit for

$25

and we'll make it just exactly as well as the others were made.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Our Shoe Sale In fourteen day we have sold more than 22,000 pairs of shoes in the Fifth Floor Store alone. That speaks of quality and style and goodness, and, above all, of prices, as no other words could.

We have nearly 20,000 pairs more, just as good and just as cheap.

FOR MEN—At $1.40, $1.70, $2, $2.30 a pair; tan or black, in a variety of leathers.
FOR WOMEN—At $1.40, $1.70, $2; fine leathers, laced, buttoned and Oxfords.
FOR CHILDREN—At 65c., 80c., 95c., according to size; shoes for rough and ready or dress wear.

Re-Upholstering Furniture Going away? It's a good time to have the home furbished up and the furniture fixed.

Any good chances? Indeed, yes. We have made reductions of a third and a quarter on some excellent furniture coverings.

50-INCH TAPESTRIES, by the Yard.
Were 60c. and 65c., now 45c.
Were 65c., now 50c.
Were 85c., now 60c.
Were 90c. to $1, now 75c.
Were $1.25 to $1.50, now $1.
Were $1.85 and $2, now $1.25.
Were $2.50, now $2. Were $3.75, now $2.75.

If you like, we'll take the goods now and keep them in storage after repairs are made until you return.

Third floor.

The Linen Store to the Front Some Irish makers anxious to be represented in our Linen Store have been sending over to us some samples of how much they can give for how little. The results are given below and are noteworthy.

We add some Scotch efforts in the same line. We have co-operated with both.

$6	cloths at $4.50	$8	napkins at $6
$7.50	cloths at $5.50	$9	napkins at $6.75
$8	cloths at $6	$10.50	napkins at $7.85
$8.50	cloths at $6.50		

Extra heavy Irish loom damask table linen, three-quarter bleach; goods with years of wear in them; 64 in., 50c. yd.; 72 in., 60c.
1,400 yards of snow white table linen which we count as the best value we have ever offered at the price, 50c. a yard; 67 in. wide.
20-in. bleached Scotch damask napkins, good patterns; $1.50 doz.
20-in. Bohemian silver bleach damask napkins; goods that will launder and wear well; regular $1.25 quality at 85c.
Scotch double damask napkins, 20 in. square, handsome goods that sell regularly at $2.50 are $1.75 a dozen.
Big fine quality hemstitched bleached huckaback towels; a quality that has been thought cheap at $4.20 a dozen, at $3.
Handsome German damask towels, knotted fringe and pretty colored borders; made to sell at 25c. each. We price this lot at 15c. each.

Fourth avenue.

A Sale For Mothers We'll help you to keep baby as sweet and cool as a cherry. We have fluttering little slips of white, — nainsook, lawn and cambric, — charming in cut and finish, plaited and trimmed; and pretty colored madrases and ginghams. Practical as well as pretty; well-made, all with full skirts and deep hems. We've just reduced them for you. Read:

FOR THE BABIES

At 25c.—Long slips of cambric or nainsook; full front, embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves, or with box plait front and ruffle.
At 38c.—Long slips of nainsook; six clusters of plaits, one insertion in front, neat embroidery on neck and sleeves.
At 65c.—Long slips of nainsook; pointed yoke of insertion and plaits, yoke, neck and sleeves finished with lace.

CHILDREN'S SHORT DRESSES

At 88c.—Nainsook dress, well-made, extra full skirt, round yoke of insertion, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 years.
At 50c.—Nainsook dress; yoke of plaits, lace and embroidery insertion, lace on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
At 75c.—Nainsook dress; round yoke of nainsook, embroidery insertion shirred at neck, embroidery ruffle on neck and sleeves; 6 mos. to 3 yrs.
At $1—Nainsook dress; round yoke of fine plaits, two embroidery and one lace insertion, two lawn ruffles edged with lace, neck and sleeves finished with lace.
At $1—Dress of fine madras; yoke back, front of white pique, with three insertions, deep ruffle over shoulders trimmed with embroidery; 2 to 4 yrs.
At $1.50—Dress of fine gingham; round yoke of white lawn, large square collar trimmed with embroidery ruffle; 2 to 4 yrs.

On sale at 9 o'clock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Easy Rest in Exhausting Weather People who sleep on hard, stuffy beds are discounting their own working capacity, and there's no excuse for them. Thoroughly hygienic, comfortable bed fittings can be had at reasonable rates. In proof, look at this:

$7.50—Black hair mattress, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain, good ticking.
$12—Black hair mattress, 40 lbs.; in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
$18—Pure South American hair mattress, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
$24—Hair mattress, black drawings, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
$30—Hair mattress, best white drawings, 40 lbs., in one or two parts; plain or fancy ticking.
Feather Pillows—20x30 in., made of selected geese feathers, $2.25.
Feather Bolsters—20x54 in., made of selected geese feathers, plain or fancy ticking, $3.75.

Third floor.

Selling Ribbons These are *not* the woebegone ribbons of the commonplace sale. These are Wanamaker goods, and just as new and bright and pretty as Wanamaker things always are.

Moreover, the colors and styles are the colors and styles that you want. So are the widths. So are the ribbons as a whole. But the prices are lower than lowest.

At 5c. to 40c. yd.—Double-faced satin ribbon, 7-8 to 4¼ in. wide.
At 10c. to 17½ yd.—Cord-edge taffeta, 2 1-8 to 3 5-8 in. wide.
At 14c. to 18c. yd.—Bamboo taffeta, 3 1-8 to 4 in. wide.
At 23c. yd.—Plain taffeta, 4 1-8 in. wide.
At 25c. yd.—Gros de Naple, 4 in. wide.
At 18c. to 35c. yd.—Fancy ribbons, best patterns and colorings.

Tenth street.

$85 Parlor Suits For $45 Only 22 of them, and that's a pity, for they are really beautiful suits, and the offer is one that we'd like more of our public to share in.

Superbly finished suits, — five pieces in each. Wood is imitation mahogany with inlaid lines and marquetry. The $85 value is fair and reasonable and the price of

Forty-five Dollars

is a glorious accident for the lucky 22.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Steady Improvement in Business in Men's Wear Woolens.

FURTHER ADVANCES EXPECTED

Good Demand for Fancy and Dark Prints—Dress Goods Market Slow—Knit Goods Lively.

There is a steady improvement to be noted in the business in men's wear woolens, and orders are being received much more freely than for some time. This improvement has been noted as in evidence for two or three weeks, but it is very decided now. The principal feature of interest in the trade is the advance that was named last week Thursday by the Washington Mills on their clay worsteds. This action was at the instance of the trust, and is likely to be followed by further increased prices.

The business that has come to hand during the week has been of a healthy nature. What the agents fear this season is that they will not be able to get the mills to make deliveries as fast as promised. The mills will have to work up to the limit all the time to fill the orders, even if there are no hitches or disturbances of any kind.

More orders are placed this season for fine grades of woolens and worsteds, and it is said more goods are being sold around the two-dollar mark than during the same period for several years. From this it is evident that the mass of consumers has been placed in a better position financially and able to buy and demand better clothing. This is confirmed by reports from the manufacturing clothiers, who have had a fair test of business for this season, and who have sold a good proportion of fine grades.

During the coming week or two it is expected that several important lines will be advanced openly, as the present quotations do not allow a fair profit to the manufacturers considering the present prices of raw wool. Nearly if not all of the worsted manufacturers are doing a good business. In fancies there has been a big demand for the $1.50 and $2 lines of all worsted goods. Cotton mixed lines from 95 cents to $1.25 have also secured good business.

Some business of importance has been done for the Spring of 1900, though agents are inclined to deny this. It is an undisputed fact, however, that many of them have taken orders. These are for October and November delivery largely. The trouble with this business is that it is taken at too small an advance for the good of the trade and of the mills taking it. An enormous Spring business will be secured and at good prices where the openings are delayed until the right time. Serges will be among the leaders of fabrics, but worsteds in general will be the strong style of fabric.

OVERCOATINGS.

There is some business to be found in the market of overcoating fabrics, but it is slow. Orders from the clothing manufacturers indicate that they are doing some business, but not enough to enable them to determine just what they want in the way of textiles for the next Winter's business. The $1 and $1.25 kerseys are perhaps the most popular. There are many inquiries for the "all-wool" $1 kersey, but they are not to be found in qualities that suit. Friezes at from 80 cents to $1 are securing some business.

DRESS GOODS.

There is some business stirring in the dress goods market, but not enough to please the agents. The market lacks snap and go. There is not enough supplementary business to give any appearance of activity. The jobbers are not yet sending their men on the road, but will do so this week. The mills are busy getting out orders, and are having a hard time keeping up to time with deliveries.

Plain goods, such as Venetians, kerseys, crepons, broadcloths, Henriettas, and cassimeres, promise exceptionally well for the next season. Some lines of high-colored, large-pattern plaids, homespuns, &c., are also in good favor, and will secure good business, and for the present season are ordered well ahead. The suiting trade is as a rule very unsatisfactory.

COTTON GOODS.

The feature of the past week's business has been the good demand for Fall lines of fancy prints. Salesmen on the road are making good reports and sending in very satisfactory orders. The buyers are operating liberally in these goods, as they did in dark woven cottons and napped fabrics, and all seem confident of the future, at least as far as the stability of prices is concerned. An advance is liable to take place at almost any time, and the hour cannot be long delayed.

There are very few changes to note in the condition of staple cottons. June is never looked upon as an active month, though this year would undoubtedly show a far larger amount of trading than usual, if it were not for the short supplies, which handicap business. There is enough business coming to hand, however, to keep supplies on a level, and for this reason there is no anxiety among the buyers.

The spot market has ruled quiet, but there is some improvement reported in the orders by mail. Four-yard brown sheetings are showing more life, and several good sales are reported. Other sheetings and drills have continued in fair request at firm prices. There is only a fair request to be noted for lightweight brown goods, but bleached cotton goods are in good demand in small orders.

There is no change to report on cotton flannels or blankets. There have been some good sales of nine-ounce blue denims at 9 cents. Plaids, cnecks, ticks, and stripes are quiet, with an occasional good sale. Prices are unaltered.

PRINTS AND GINGHAMS.

There has been a good spot business in dark printed goods, but from the road has come an almost phenomenal business. The trade is aware of the fact that it is probably only a matter of a short time when the prices will advance all along the line, and are anxious to get hold of the goods before they have to pay more. Indigo blues, turkey reds, and such lines as sell as staples are showing good steady results. Stocks are small everywhere and prices very firm.

KNIT GOODS.

The past week has seen more activity among the jobbers than among the agents for knit goods of nearly all descriptions. The warm weather was largely the cause of this. The retailers are replenishing their greatly depleted stocks of balbriggans, gauze, lisle, and merinos, and these have undoubtedly seen the best business of all.

Every one in the knit goods trade is now looking forward to new lines of Spring underwear. There is considerable comment in the market upon the anxiety of some manufacturers to rush the season and take orders. There is not much likelihood, however, of the season being opened too early because the buyers themselves will not be where they can look at goods until after Aug. 1. It is generally considered by the most prominent in the knit goods market that the third week in August will be time enough to show lines, and for salesmen to start on the road.

Jobbers are beginning to do an excellent business in heavyweight Fall and Winter goods, because they have been pushing for a week or two to get the retail merchants to look upon their samples with favor, and a good number of advance orders have been secured in this way. Buyers feel very certain now that they will not be able to do any better as far as prices are concerned by waiting, and consequently will not let that part of the transaction stand in the way of doing business.

HOSIERY.

The only activity notable in the hosiery market is the clearing out of the odds and ends, which has been going on for two weeks or more. This is not a very lage business this season, because there are very few stocks of any size remaining undisposed of. There is a small amount of staple hosiery to be found, but no more than should be expected each year to take care of "filling up" orders.

Fine grades of half hose for Fall are securing considerable interest in the trade, but cheap lines have been to a considerable extent neglected. Domestic goods which have been made to retail at 25 cents and under in cotton are in very good shape, and the manufacturers expect to do a good business with them.

Concerns manufacturing the better grades are reported as having more orders than they can fill, and some are sold up to the end of the Fall season. Good sales of golf hosiery are being made among the trade, and a number of imported lines have been withdrawn from the "market of cut prices," and now show a considerable advance over their previous prices.

CHESS TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Selection of Contests in Detail from the International Match.

The latest European mail brought the following selection of games from the London international chess tournaments:

RUY LOPEZ.

Pillsbury. White.	Steinitz. Black.	Pillsbury. White.	Steinitz. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	17. QR—Q	Q—K
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	18. Kt—R4	QR—Kt
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	19. Kt—B5	Kt—B4
4. Kt—B3	B—Q2	20. P—KKt4	Q—K2
5. P—Q4	PxP	21. PxKt	RxBP
6. KtxP	P—KKt3	22. Kt—Q3	Q—R5
7. KtxKt	PxKt	23. R—B2	P—B4
8. B—QB4	B—Kt2	24. R—R2	Q—K2
9. Q—K2	Kt—K2	25. R—Kt2	K—R2
10. P—KR4	P—KR3	26. Q—Kt4	Q—B2
11. P—R5	P—Kt4	27. KtxP	BxP
12. P—B4	PxP	28. Q—Kt6ch	QxQ
13. BxP	B—K3	29. PxQch	K—Kt
14. BxB	PxB	30. BxB	RxB
15. P—K5	Castles.	31. Kt—Q7	Resigns.
16. Castles.	P—Q4		

RUY LOPEZ.

Janowski. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Janowski. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. R—K3	B—B3
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. P—QB4	P—QR4
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	20. Q—B2	Q—R5
4. Castles.	B—K2	21. Q—Q2	P—B3
5. Kt—B3	P—Q3	22. QxRP	P—R4
6. P—Q4	Kt—Q2	23. PxP	R—K4
7. Kt—K2	KtxP	24. P—KKt3	QxP ch
8. KKtxKt	PxKt	25. R—Kt2	Q—R6
9. KtxP	Castles.	26. QxP	Kt—K3
10. Kt—B5	B—B3	27. RxP ch	KtxR
11. P—QB3	Kt—B4	28. QxR ch	Kt—K
12. Kt—Kt3	B—R5	29. B—B4	RxRP
13. P—B3	BxKt	30. K—B2	R—Q6ch
14. PxB	B—Q2	31. K—K3	K—B2
15. B—K2	Q—K2	32. R—KKt	R—R
16. P—KKt4	KR—K	33. P—B5	Resigns.
17. R—B2	QR—Q		

RUY LOPEZ.

Cohn. White.	Maroczy. Black.	Cohn. White.	Maroczy. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. P—KB4	P—Q4
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. PxP, e.p.	PxP
3. B—Kt5	Kt—B3	21. P—B4	QR—KB4
4. Castles.	KtxP	22. P—KKt4	R—QR4
5. P—Q4	B—K2	23. P—Kt4	R—R6
6. Q—K2	Kt—Q3	24. Q—QKt2	RxB
7. BxKt	KtPxB	25. RxR	RxP
8. PxP	Kt—Kt2	26. Q—K2	P—Q4
9. R—K	Castles.	27. Kt—B5	Q—Kt3
10. Kt—B3	R—K	28. PxP	BPxP
11. B—B4	Kt—B4	29. Kt—Q3	P—K5
12. Kt—Q4	Kt—K3	30. Kt—B5	RxP
13. KtxKt	BPxKt	31. KtxP	BxKt
14. QR—Q	R—Kt	32. K—R	BxP
15. P—QKt3	B—Kt5	33. Q—Q3	BxR
16. Kt—K4	R—B	34. RxB	B—B6ch
17. B—Kt5	B—K2	35. Resigns.	
18. B—K3	R—Kt4		

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Marshall. White.	Esser. Black.	Marshall. White.	Esser. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	14. Q—R5	Castles.
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15. BxBP	B—K3
3. B—B4	Kt—B3	16. BxB	BxKt
4. P—Q4	PxP	17. B—B6	Q—B3
5. Castles.	KtxP	18. BxKtP	KxB
6. R—K	P—Q4	19. QxB	QxP
7. BxP	QxB	20. Q—K5ch	P—B3
8. Kt—B3	Q—Q	21. Q—KTch	K—Kt3
9. RxKtch	B—K2	22. R—KR4	K—Kt4
10. KtxQP	KtxKt	23. Q—Kt7ch	KxR
11. RxKt	B—Q2	24. Q—R6ch	K—Kt5
12. B—B4	Q—B	25. P—R3ch	K—B4
13. Kt—Q5	B—Q	26. QxPch	Resigns.

Following are the results from the international minor tournament, concluded in London, last week:

Seventh Round, June 6.—Marshall beat Esser. Tabuntschikoff beat Klimsch, Physick and Marco drew, Jones beat Mieses, Muller beat Erskine, and Smith and Jackson adjourned.

Eighth Round, June 7.—Jackson and Esser adjourned, Mieses beat Tabuntschikoff, and Marshall beat Klimsch by default, the latter having retired from the contest.

Adjourned Games, Concluded on June 8.—Jones beat Mieses, Muller beat Smith, Marco beat Jackson, Physick beat Klimsch, Marshall beat Jones, and Marco and Muller drew.

Chess Association Meeting.

The Board of Managers of the New York State Chess Association has completed arrangements for the annual midsummer meeting of the association for 1899. The meeting and tournaments will be held during the week commencing Aug. 28 at the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Special rates have been obtained from the hotel management, and it is expected that the meeting will be the largest in the history of the association. One of the features of the meeting will be a team tournament between representatives of the State Chess Associations of Massacnusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York, seven players a side, each association contributing to the prize fund, and the prizes being awarded to the individual players who make the best scores. The tournament will be so arranged that every representative will play against four of each of the other State representatives during the week of the meeting. The annual tournament between representatives of New York State Chess Clubs for the challenge trophy, tournaments for the first, second, and third-class players, for liberal prizes, and other events will fill the week. Information regarding the meeting may be obtained from the Secretary, Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., 418 Madison Street, Brooklyn.

CENTURY RUN BY MOONLIGHT.

Unusual Number of Women Take Part in the Long Island Event.

The first annual moonlight century run of the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America began at Bedford Fountain on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. The course was from Brooklyn to Bath Beach, Coney Island, Valley Stream, Hempstead, Amityville and return. Three sections, fifty in each section, made up the run. The first section was in charge of Miss Nellie Benson, winner of the recent 200-mile road race, and Gus Egloff, assisted by Dudley Webster, C. E. Nylander, and Charles Lehritter had charge of the second section, and the third was paced by W. L. C. Livermore and Messrs. W. and C. R. S. Mecca. Miss Irene Voorhees and Paul Thomas took care of the courier service on a tandem.

The following ladies, having made their first century during the day, completed 200 miles: Miss Jane Yatman, Miss Carrie Hitchcock, Miss Cora Williams, Miss Bayne, and Miss Fannie Martin. Among the men who completed a double were W. H. Mackey, Harry Early, G. L. Pfisler, A. Osborne, W. E. Osborne, A. V. Wilson, John Rosenberg, J. L. Demarest, Arthur Boyd, A. Ivimy, Gus Egloff, and J. T. Wall.

For the Brighton Handicap.

With the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps disposed of, the Brighton, which is to be run at Brighton Beach on July 6, only remains of the four big handicaps. The race, which will be worth more than $10,000 is at a mile and a quarter, and after much pruning of the original entry list, the field remains at present as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Tillo	124	Alice Farley	108
Algol	124	Box	107
Briar Sweet	122	Latson	107
St. Cloud	119	Lanky Bob	107
Don de Oro	116	Ethelbert	106
Lieber Karl	116	King Barleycorn	103
George Keene	116	Frohsinn	102
Imp	115	Jefferson	100
Handball	114	Dey del Tierra	100
Macy	114	Millstream	100
Bangle	112	Formero	100
Warrenton	111	Ways and Means	100
Uriel	110	Mr. Clay	99
Previous	110	Acrobat	98
Jean Beraud	110	Sir Hubert	98
Martimas	110	His Lordship	96
Bannock	110	May Hempstead	95
Fleur de Lys	110	Ornung	90
Firearm	109		

Entries at Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on main track.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ben Hadad	128	Taghairm	110
Swiftmas	126	Rhinelander	110
Abuse	123	Admiration	110
Lambent	118	Dr. Parker	110
Prestidigitatrice	115		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights 10 pounds above the scale; one mile and a furlong.

Bannock	118	Bon Ino	110
Estaca	113	Survivor	107
Barataria	111	Hofland	91
Beau Ideal	111	Mazo	91
Peat	110	Tyrrhena	91

Hilland and Mazo, J. E. Madden's entry.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy, for two-year-olds; special weights; penalties and allowances; five furlongs on turf

Vulcain	128	Neda	110
Last Cord	118	Misericordia	110
Bramble Rose	118	The Bobby	110
Mesmerist	112	Brigadier	110

Last Cord and Bramble Rose, Sydney Paget's entry.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile.

Kinglkinnic	126	May Hempstead	107
George Keene	124	Clonsilla	105
Thomas Cat	116	Dr. Eichberg	102
St. Callatine	114	Scotch Plaid	97
Merry Prince	113	Danforth	93
Charentus	108	Byron McClelland	92

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Creeper	112	Ceylon	99
Yocolo	107	Fluke	99
Prestidigitator	107	The Laurel	99
Flenron	104	Innovator	97
Belle of Orleans	104	Prestige	97
Kitchener	102	Mynheer	97
Manvilla	101	Tildee	94

SIXTH RACE.—Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; weights 20 pounds above the scale; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Charentus	130	Bardella	106
Concord	118	Roysterer	105
Intrusive	116	Chappaqua	101
Central Trust	116	Brahmin	96
Decanter	116		

Charentus and Roysterer, O. L. Richards's entry.

THE DAY ON THE SPEEDWAY

Crowd Was Too Large to Permit of Any Fast Brushes.

W. R. JANIVER'S FAST GELDING

Discovered the Animal in a Farmer's Wagon—McKinley Proves to be a Good Road Horse.

It seemed on the Speedway yesterday as if every man in New York who either owned a fast horse or who could borrow one for the day had taken advantage of the pleasant weather to make a trip over the famous ground. There were all sorts of horses and all sorts of light vehicles on the road, but brushing was not the order of the day, for the crowd, even in the forenoon, was too large to permit of it.

What few fast brushes there are on Sundays are eagerly watched for by the crowd of spectators that makes its headquarters on the highest part of the walk that runs parallel to the Speedway in the vicinity of Washington Bridge. The crowd that waited there yesterday, however, was doomed to disappointment, as far as fast brushes were considered, for while there were several that were mildly exciting, none of them was between the Speedway cracks. The habitual Sunday drivers were out in force, and those who had very fast horses were content to show them at three-quarter speed.

The day was an ideal one for driving, for a cool breeze that swept in across the Harlem River fanned the swiftly moving drivers and their horses, while the absence of murginess in the atmosphere seemed to invigorate the animals. Dr. Grover was out behind his bay gelding Pegasus in a new pneumatic speed wagon, that rolled along as easily as a ball on an inclined plane, and W. R. Janiver was out behind a bay gelding by Deucalion that he discovered by accident in a farmer's wagon. Mr. Janvier noticed that the horse had some speed and purchased him. He gave a good account of himself, and yesterday showed a mile at a gait close to 2:40.

A. Olivet's handsome and splendidly gaited mare, Minnie R., did credit to her sire, Masterlode, by reeling off a half mile in time that astonished those who watched her, when they noticed that she had not been given her free rein, and H. M. Scoville spurted along also in good time behind the gray gelding Bronze. S. B. Clark jogged along behind a bay that looked to have a world of speed, and that guided as easily as a saddle horse through the labyrinth of vehicles.

The speedy trotter Roslyn, who is A. Kerker's pet, showed a clean pair of road plates to several of the ambitious drivers, and George H. Huber, who delights in springing surprises on his fellow-drivers, showed up behind a new green pacer that he says will take the shine from some of the speediest when he gets down to good racing trim. Henry E. Mapes and William Doerr were among the few drivers that attempted to brush.

Mr. Mapes held the reins over his big bay mare Minnie, who is one of the tallest horses in the Speedway brigade, and Mr. Doerr was behind a black gelding. The latter was fast, but the big mare left her so far behind before the journey was over that his speed was almost lost sight of.

McKinley, 2:23¾, is a good piece of racing property, but since he has been bought by Webster Thayer he has shown to be such a grand road horse that he may never be asked to race again. Experts who saw him yesterday believe him equal to a 2:15 gait.

Among the other well-known drivers who held the ribbons over fast horses yesterday were E. D. Slater, who drove Kaiser Wilkes; by William L.; De Witt Flanagan behind Ivandorf and J. Donnelly with Glenmere Boy; John McCarthy behind a fast gray gelding; H. H. Longstreet holding the ribbons over his bay horse, Spenn, 2:17¼; Andrew Wilkinson behind the speedy chestnut Van, and Jerome Whelpley behind the crack David B., who showed a half mile in 1:03¾ last Sunday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

129 EAST 16TH ST., IN REFINED HOUSE AND neighborhood; for transients, large and small rooms; board.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; take full charge; with kitchenmaid; very best city reference. Agnes, Box 209 Times Up-Town Office.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city references. 161 West 73d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable girl as cook; assist with washing; city or country. Call at 180 East 88th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; by day; private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Z., 530 6th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID—HOUSEMAID—KITCHENMAID.—A lady going to Europe would like to procure situations for her parlormaid, housemaid, kitchenmaid, the latter capable of taking a cook's place. Can be seen at present employer's, 107 East 17th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced in stock brokerage; can furnish the best reference. Miss H., 415 West 45th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Caretakers.

COACHMAN.—English; married; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; first-class city references; city or country. John, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman whom he can highly recommend; thoroughly understands his business; city or country. J. H. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; perfectly competent; best personal reference; married; no children. T. D., 206 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business; five years' first-class reference from last employer. M. B., 921 6th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT, VALET, NURSE, &c.—By an educated Englishman; competent and capable; seven years in last situation. Bell, 204 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new ticklings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAURORNE METHOD, 846 6th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

PAINTER, DECORATOR, PAPERHANGER, and tinter of many years' experience, being prepared and able to meet all requirements, wishes work for landlords, agents, private, &c.; best city references; lowest prices. Robert Arstein, 1,822 3d Av., near 70th St. "L" Station.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED FOR A SPECIAL SUMMER campaign. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—established by Benjamin Franklin in 1728—now published by The Curtis Publishing Company, proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, is offered to subscribers, for one year only, for $1.00—the regular price is $2.50. This offer is for the purpose of a quick introduction, and will be withdrawn September 1st. The regular price of $2.50 will be maintained after that date. We will give a good commission for every subscriber secured, and distribute $3,000 September 1st among the 176 best agents. $500 will be given the person sending the largest number of subscribers at $1.00 each per year. At this special low subscription price thousands can be easily secured. Address THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION
AT
American Horse Exchange
ON
Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21,
At 8 P. M., by electric light.
THE BELLE MEADE YEARLINGS,
Property Gen. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Ninety-five Information Bureaus of the New York Central Lines

located in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Boston, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and at important stations; also by our general agents at Denver, San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles.

Information regarding rates, time of trains, character of resorts, hotel accommodations and a thousand and one things the intending traveler wants to know, will be freely given by any ticket agent of either the New York Central, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Big Four, Boston and Albany or Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroads.

Send a 2-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for a copy of the illustrated catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," the New York Central's books of travel.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 ft. above sea level. IS AN IDEAL SUMMER RESORT, Combining the charms of Lake, Mountain, and Spa.
The Great WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, Opposite Hotel Earlington, will be open from June 15 to October. The Sulphur water is a specific for rheumatism, gout, sciatics, etc. Was built in 1880, and contains all the accepted European methods of treatment of the above-named diseases.

**HOTEL

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Mitchell A. C. Levy, referee, West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $8,006; subject to another mortgage for $21,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 553 Hudson Street and 109 and 111 Perry Street, being the northwest corner of those streets, 52.8 on Hudson Street by 44.6 on Perry Street by 64.4 by 61.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $37,145.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 326 Henry Street, south side, 150.6 feet west of Jackson Street, 25 by 94.10, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,873.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 272 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,097; subject to other mortgages for $3,000.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delehanty, referee, 221 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 216.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,818.

REAL ESTATE.

PURCHASERS
At Foreclosure, Partition and Executors' Sales
should remember that they do not get a warranty of title, and have still greater need of an insurance of title, to protect against undiscovered defects.
Insure in the Strongest and Best.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . . $2,000,000.

THE LAWYERS' Title Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.
37 and 39 Liberty Street.
44½ and 46 Malden Lane.
Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a Policy of Title Insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
STRONG & IRELAND, AUCTIONEERS, will sell at auction, without reserve, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
1,041 5TH AV., between 85th and 86th Sts., 21.10x100, four-story high-stoop and basement private Residence.
Apply QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys, 163 Broadway, or at the Auctioneer's, 60 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read, REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A THREE-STORY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN 134th Ste., near 7th Av., cheap. Address J., Post Office Box 2,370 New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, Furnished, To Rent
A well-known banker, who desires to go abroad for a year or two, wishes to rent his residence to desirable party. House practically new. American basement, 25-foot front, situated near Riverside Drive, in refined and quiet street, with beautiful view of river. Furnished in exquisite style, with gas and electric light, and must be seen to be appreciated. Price, $300 a month. As a real home it has few equals on Manhattan Island. Address or apply SCHUYLER, 967 Boulevard and West End Ave. Junction, New York.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A.— FLATS. A.—
LIGHT, WELL-VENTILATED FLATS; Rents, $25 to $40; hot-water supply. Apply on premises, 402 West 55th St., or J. E. WHITAKER, Broadway, near West 74th.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
OPENING FOR MANUFACTURER.—For rent from Sept. 1, at Binghamton, N. Y., building in heart of city; 4 stories and basement; boiler, engine, steam size, elevator; high ceilings; railroad facilities the best; coal cheap. E. P. McKINNEY, Binghamton, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
FOR RENT IN PORT CHESTER, A COTTAGE of 10 rooms, large garden plot; hydrant and well water; near trolley cars. D.)A. AMBLER.

FOR SALE.
Typewriters Rented & Sold.
: 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone :1338 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ex rel. Plaintiffs, against THE AMERICAN STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receiver of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, has filed a full, accurate, and final account of all his proceedings, on oath to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of April, 1899.

Notice is also given that said account was referred to and will be presented to Edward L. Patterson, Esq., as referee, to examine and report thereon by an order made and entered herein the 18th day of April, 1899, and that the referee will proceed under said order, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated New York, June 17th, 1899.

HENRY S. WARD, Receiver.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Receiver, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN, and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 158 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignace Merklen, Benjamin Merklen, and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York, this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OUR SPECIALTY.—2,000 Linen Note Heads, printed and neatly packed in boxes, for $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., Printers, 31 Rose St., City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja2-1aw6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. GOTTLIEB, GOTTLIEB & SNEYER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

HOFFMAN, JOHN L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Moore, Adaline Moore, Margaret L. Hoffman, as executrix, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd, H. C. Hoffman, as executor, &c., of Elijah Hoffman, dec'd; Mary R. Burd, George B. Bergen, Wilber W. Winner, Alma D. Winner, Sarah C. Allen, Jennie Taylor, Dora M. Winner, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOHN L. HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 11th day of July, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a construction of the will and a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Adaline Moore, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

H. RANDOLPH ANDERSON, Attorney for Executrix. Office and Post Office address, 69 Wall St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York. my22-1aw6wM&jy3

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 81 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja9-1aw6mM

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1898.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNMENT OF CHARLES ARONSON, I will sell at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer, on the 19th day of June, 1899, at No. 2,789 Third Avenue, (Borough of the Bronx,) City of New York, at 10:30 A. M., all the property, consisting of men's and children's clothing, furnishings, hats, and caps; also the store fixtures of the business, formerly conducted by said Charles Aronson at said address.

Dated June 9th, 1899.

ABRAHAM I. SPIRO, Assignee.
SANDS & WASSERVOGLE, Attorneys for Assignee, 87 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my29-1aw6vM

EXCURSIONS.

The World in Miniature and a Filipino Village.
GLEN ISLAND WILL OPEN Wednesday, JUNE 21.
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., daily, except Sundays, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M.
Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.
Commencing June 17th, trains will leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry daily (7:00 A. M. week days only,) and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and every forty minutes 1:40 to 9:00 P. M.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS
IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY CONEY ISLAND.
From 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 3:15, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
From Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., half an hour later
From Coney Island hourly from 10:40 A. M. until 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Famous Cape May Iron Steamer
Republic FOR LONG BRANCH.
Leaves Pier 10 E. R., 9:30 A.M.,1 and 5:30 P.M
THEATRICALS. 3 SHOWS DAILY. Lunch, Meals, etc Fare, 75c. round trip.
Office, 1,181 Broadway. Phone, 2,463-18th.
W. F. RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager.

INSTRUCTION.
St. Agatha—Church School for Girls,
Founded by the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School, the corporation which maintains Trinity School, in order to provide for girls a thorough secular education, combined with sound religious training.
School year opens September 11, 1899.
For particulars, address the Principal, EMMA G. SEBRING, A. M., 257 West 93d St.
The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.
HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF THE ETHICAL Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av.; terms, $200; opens Oct. 2; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 919.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX GARTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Gartman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 9, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. GUERRIER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,068.

To the creditors of George E. Guerrier, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said George E. Guerrier was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 28th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM LICHTENSTEIN, DAVID LICHTENSTEIN, ISAAC LICHTENSTEIN, and JACOB LICHTENSTEIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as J. LICHTENSTEIN & SONS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,063.

To the creditors of Abraham Lichtenstein, David Lichtenstein, Isaac Lichtenstein, and Jacob Lichtenstein, individually and as partners of the firm known as J. Lichtenstein & Sons, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Lichtenstein, David Lichtenstein, Isaac Lichtenstein, and Jacob Lichtenstein, individually and as partners of the firm known as J. Lichtenstein & Sons, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 9, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SIMON LOWENSOHN and ISIDOR BYK, trading as S. LOWENSOHN & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Simon Lowensohn and Isidor Byk, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 15th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, June 28th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, June 17, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

NO. 548.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR C. MANDER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Arthur C. Mander of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1899, the said Arthur C. Mander was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 17th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX WEINGARTEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Max Weingarten of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Max Weingarten was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway New York City, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 17, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT, HARRY G. NEWTON, and WILLIAM CALHOUN, Defendants.—Summons—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 2d, 1898.

STEELE & DICKSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of May, 1899, and filed with the affidavits on which the same was obtained, together with a copy of the complaint in the above action, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county, State of New York, on the 27th day of May, 1899. The original complaint in said action was filed in said office on the 2d day of September, 1898.—Dated May 27, 1899.

STEELE & DICKSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 32 Liberty Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. my29-1aw6vM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

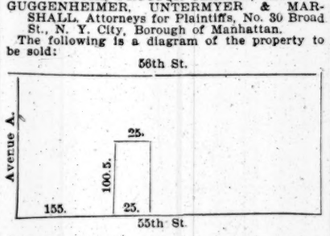
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.09, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $800 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

je5-2aw3wTu&F&je26

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—REBECCA T. MATHEWS, plaintiff, against SYLVESTER H. KNEELAND and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made in the above-entitled action on the 5th day of May, 1892, and entered on the 9th day of May, 1892, and a supplemental order made and entered therein on the 12th day of June, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in the said judgment and order and described as follows:

All that certain tract of ground, with the dwelling house and outbuildings thereon, now known as the "New Villa," situate at Fordham, in the City of New York, which formerly formed part of the County of Westchester, in the State of New York, part of the farm formerly of Lewis G. Morris, and bounded as follows: Northwesterly, by Macomb's Dam Road; northerly and northeasterly, by Morris Street, which separates the premises from lands now or late of Mary McGrath; southeasterly, by a private street or lane called Grove Lane, and separating the premises from land of Lewis G. Morris; and southwesterly, by land now or late of Lewis B. Brown; the premises so described containing by survey computed to the centre of said roads and lane, six acres, two roods, and thirty-six perches, be the same more or less; being the same premises conveyed to the said Sylvester H. Kneeland by James T. Van Rensselaer, referee, by deed dated May 14th, 1889.

Excepting, however, from the said premises all that piece or parcel of land known and designated by the number 3 (three) on the Damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, "in the matter of acquiring title to Tremont Avenue from Aqueduct Avenue to Boston Road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York," confirmed by the New York Supreme Court on the 19th day of July, 1893.—Dated New York, June 16th, 1899.

JOHN B. PINE, Referee.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Plaintiff's Attorney, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je19-2aw3wM&Th&jy11

LEGAL NOTICES.

10c. U. S. Rev. Stamp.

E. D. SHEPARD & COMPANY, Certificate of Limited Partnership.

We, the undersigned, desirous of forming a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is E. D. SHEPARD & CO., and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and State of New York.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is dealing in bonds and other securities and a general brokerage and commission business.

3. That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, (all of whom are of full age,) and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Edward D. Shepard, residing in South Orange, New Jersey.

Robert W. Speir, residing in the City and County of New York.

Harry A. Ensign, residing in the City and County of New York,

who are all the general partners, and

Augustus T. Post, residing in the City and County of New York, who is a special partner.

4. The amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.)

5. Said partnership is to begin on the twentieth day of May, 1899, and to end on the first day of May, 1904.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said partners have made, signed and acknowledged this certificate, this nineteenth day of May, 1899.

In presence of Alfred Ely. EDWARD D. SHEPARD.
EDWARD D. SHEPARD.
ROBERT W. SPEIR,
HARRY A. ENSIGN,
AUGUSTUS T. POST.

State of New York, } ss.:
County of New York, }

On this nineteenth day of May, 1899, before me personally came and appeared Edward D. Shepard, Robert W. Speir, Harry A. Ensign, and Augustus T. Post, to me severally known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Notarial Seal.] EDWARD A. FRESHMAN. Notary Public No. 112, New York County.

my22-1aw7wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CIGARETTE COMPANY, assigned to Leo Stein for the benefit of creditors, and greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Part I. thereof, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 25th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of the said Leo Stein, assignee of the above-named, The Imperial Tobacco Cigarette Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said New York Supreme Court to be [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 1st day of June, 1899. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

J. C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, N. Y. City.
je5-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To all persons interested in the estate of the RIPSOM & NEWLAND FUR COMPANY, and signed to Frank L. Tapscott, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of July, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Frank L. Tapscott, assignee of the above-named Ripsom & Newland Fur Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 18th day of May, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Assignee, 229 Broadway, New York City.
my22-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 13th day of May, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against MICHAEL MERKLEN, IGNACE MERKLEN, BENJAMIN MERKLEN, and LOUIS SPATZ, lately doing business at Nos. 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 158 Goerck Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Michael Merklen, Ignace Merklen, Benjamin Merklen, and Louis Spatz, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1899.—Dated at New York, this 13th day of May, 1899.

HENRY G. SCHRENKEISEN, Assignee.
ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Assignee, 96 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will sell at public auction by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 2 P. M., at the office of the said William Kennelly, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, the following articles belonging to the estate of NELLIE W. PECK, late of the County of New York, deceased: One brown trunk, No. 1; 1 black satin dress, 1 pink skirt, 1 white dress, sundry articles of wearing apparel, 1 gray trunk, No. 2; underclothing in the same, 1 round top trunk, No. 3; 1 astrachan jacket, 1 black feather boa, 1 brown fur cape, 1 fur-trimmed ulster, 1 black dress, pair shoes, sundry articles of apparel.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1899. ELIAS R. PECK, Executor.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, Att'y for Executor, 18 Wall St., N. Y. City, Manhattan.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Colin M. Gillespie, Howard K. F. Smith, and William A. Griffin, doing business under the firm name of Gillespie Brothers and Company, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH LEVY and Ellis Levy, doing business under the firm name of Adolph Levy and Brother, defendants.—Summons with notice.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated May 5th, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address No. 48 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants named in the within summons: Take notice that upon your default, judgment in this action will be taken against you for the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and eighty and 72-100 dollars, with interest from May 5, 1899, with costs.

May 5, 1899.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Plffs' Attys., 48 Wall St., Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To the defendants, Adolph Levy and Ellis Levy: The foregoing summons, with notice, is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated June 3d, 1899, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and P. O. Address No. 48 Wall St., Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je5-1aw6wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,

CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, to and over the bridge of the Harlem Ship Canal over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Boulevard, with a loop at said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the int

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FACTS ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

Fas est ab hoste doceri, which, being set over into English, is, if you want to know about the trusts ask HAVEMEYER. He is to-day the best living teacher, because he is learned and also communicative. The statement he read before the Industrial Commission is a veritable Koran of the trust hunter. If it be objected that he is an interested witness, we reply that he was an angry one. Interest has its reticences, but anger lifts the roof and startles us with unpremeditated exposures. We again reproduce—because it cannot be too conspicuously or too long kept before the people—that opening thunderbolt of Mr. HAVEMEYER's statement:

> The mother of all trusts is the Customs Tariff bill. The existing bill and the preceding one have been the occasion of the formation of all the large trusts, with very few exceptions, inasmuch as they provide for an inordinate protection to all the interests of the country—sugar refining excepted. Economic advantages incident to the consolidation of large interests in the same line of business are a great incentive to their formation, but these bear a very insignificant proportion to the advantages granted in the way of protection under the customs tariff.
>
> There probably is not an industry that requires a protection of more than 10 per cent. ad valorem, and it is to obtain what is provided over such percentage in the tariff that leads to the formation of what are commonly spoken of as "trusts." With a protection to an industry not exceeding 10 per cent., all menace of trusts to the community would cease. This 10 per cent. would represent the difference in cost of production, and likewise act as a protection against surplus products of foreign countries being dumped in our local markets, thereby interfering with the regular and economic working of our industries. Any advantages that might then accrue to such combinations they would be fully entitled to and the public would not be damaged thereby, as any expansion of price would be met by foreign competition and relief.

When the hunter has been told how his prey may be successfully attacked, he should ask nothing more. If he does ask anything more he is incapable and a fool. Mr. HAVEMEYER, who knows the defenses, the weaknesses, and the habits of the trusts perfectly, tells us that their citadel and strong tower is the tariff. Raze that and there he is, the hitherto invulnerable octopus, defenseless, out in the open, at the mercy of his thousand foes.

Yet the Bryanites and Populists continue to fill the air with their cries that the trusts are robbing the people and threatening our destruction. That is wasted effort. Their silly minds run to clamor and wild imaginings. They pay no heed to the foundation fact which Mr. HAVEMEYER has put at their disposal. They cannot rouse the people by a vague, mindless howling at the trusts. If they had intelligence enough to train their guns, or their speeches, on the tariff they would have a definite, visible object of attack, and it is the parent evil. That is the first great fact which the campaigner against the trusts ought to master.

There are other facts which it would be useful for the hunters of the trusts to know. One is that they will not make much headway by adducing as reasons for destroying the trusts the facts by which the trustmakers justify their existence.

Mr. DOWE, President of the Commercial Travelers' National League, told the Industrial Commission on Friday that the trusts and combinations had discharged about 35,000 traveling salesmen and had reduced the salaries of about 25,000 more. He estimated the loss in salaries at $60,000,000, in railroad fares at $27,000,000, and in hotel expenditures at $27,000,000. The total is $114,000,000. Mr. DOWE calls it a loss. The trustmakers call it a saving. The trustmakers are right. The combination of a dozen factories results in fewer officers, fewer clerks, fewer lawyers, and fewer drummers. These are the famous economies of consolidation. They are perfectly real. The saving is very great. It makes the goods cost less, and that is to the benefit of the consumer. Through monopolistic control of prices the consumer's share of the saving may for a time be kept from him, but if illegitimate tariff protection is removed few trusts will be able to maintain high prices. They can hold a free and open market only by low prices.

We do not think the millions of consumers in this country are going to be very deeply stirred by Mr. DOWE's revelation of the interesting fact that by reason of trusts and combinations the manufacturers have been able to effect a saving of $114,000,000 a year in the single item of traveling salesmen.

We observe that our neighbor The World has compiled a list of the trusts, with the number of men they employ. The list is not altogether trustworthy. It contains some trusts that do not exist. But The World shows that these trusts, "that control nearly every necessity of life from the cradle to the grave," employ 3,547,000 wage earners, so that "American families representing over 17,000,000 individuals get their livelihood from 116 trusts." The World calls this an "amazing statement of facts." We should think it would not only amaze but frighten BRYAN and the other Populists and foolish Democrats who are planning to make a fight against the trust the chief work of the campaign of 1900.

What sort of a response will the labor vote, the workingmen's, wage earners' vote make to a campaign demand that these concerns which employ three and one-half millions of hands and support one-fourth of the population of the country by the wages they pay out shall be destroyed?

A political campaign specifically directed against the trusts is a campaign against the business of the country, against the wage earners and consumers, against the prosperity and increase of the country. It would be a campaign to swell vastly the army of the unemployed, to paralyze industry and make wages low and work hard to get by driving capital out of the country. Only a nation of fools would give its confidence to a party that carried on such a campaign.

The curable evils which the trusts have created can be reached and remedied by striking out of the tariff the robber duties that have been put into it at the command of trustmakers. The Democratic Party needs no new war cry, no new policy or tactics to meet this new condition. The accomplishment of that reform of the tariff which it has sought for a quarter of a century to achieve, until the mad Populists swerved it from its purpose, would leave the people little to complain of from the trusts. What Mr. HAVEMEYER calls "the prevailing hostility to wealth" is largely the fruit of the attempts of greedy capitalists to grab illegitimate advantages through tariff rates that protect their monopolies. The hostility to wealth will disappear when wealth is honestly come by and the hoards of the rich are not gathered in legalized forays upon the savings of the poor. The trusts that can do business without tariff protection will do us no great harm. They can live and hold their market only by making prices low to the consumer.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

We note with intense regret that Mr. MCKINLEY has recently issued an order releasing four thousand offices from the civil service and its rules, and placing them at the disposal of the politicians. This is said to be done with a view to the next Presidential election. Yet Mr. MCKINLEY must have seen during the last few years the importance to the State of independent, self-respecting public servants. He has found his best helpers and servers in the army and navy, but in these services there are security of tenure and no political changes. —London Spectator.

The President, in the relative leisure of his New England outing, would do well to study the above statement very carefully. It is, of course, open to him to deny the report of his motive as accepted by The Spectator, but the important fact is, not that such a report is or is not correct, but that it is accepted by so friendly an organ of English opinion as The Spectator, and that it is also very generally accepted throughout this country by the organs of American opinion most friendly to Mr. MCKINLEY.

He must have received, since his anti-reform order was issued, very many expressions from Republican journals regarding it. Has he found any that would fairly offset the respectful but plain condemnation of it by such papers as The Times-Herald and The Tribune of Chicago, The Ledger of Philadelphia, and The Tribune of New York, to mention only a few of the more important? Nearly all who have criticised the order have attributed it to the influence of the professional politicians, and the only reason why their influence should be conceded is that they may control the nomination in the next Presidential election. Yet there has not been a President since JAMES MONROE more independent of politicians for renomination than Mr. MCKINLEY might be if he chose. He would be absolutely so if he would resolve to give the Republic in all places, high and low, so far as he can, "the independent self-respecting public servants" of whom The Spectator speaks.

MEDIATION INSTEAD OF ARBITRATION.

The reports from The Hague are conflicting, but it is plain that any plan of effective general arbitration is hopeless unless the German Emperor shall completely change his attitude, which is not worth thinking about. There is, however, a plan originally proposed by one of the smaller nations, that of mediation, with which the reported proposals of Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE may be joined and produce a workable system for delaying and in a measure preventing war. In some important respects it promises better results than arbitration, even if arbitration could be agreed upon.

Mediation has been described as the equivalent of the appointment of seconds previous to a duel. It has this analogy, that it is the duty of seconds to avert an encounter with arms, if possible, and to seize any opportunity to stop the fighting that may present itself after it has begun. In other respects mediation is different and better. The mediator or mediators need not be appointed by the parties to the dispute, and they may be of any number. The treaty by which mediation would be provided for and which would have to be signed by the powers accepting the plan would be in substance as follows: On the occurrence of any serious difference between two of the signatory Governments it would be the right of any one or more of the other Governments, either on the request of one or both of those involved in the dispute or without such request, to offer to examine the grounds of difference and to suggest any adjustment of them that should seem practicable. Such an offer must not be regarded by either party to the dispute as in any degree improper or impertinent or unfriendly, but as intended solely to preserve the peace if possible. The acceptance of the offer would not be compulsory, but the party declining it would be in honor bound to give reasons for its refusal. In case the mediation should prove unsuccessful, it would still remain the right of the Governments making the offer at any time in the course of the conflict to renew it without incurring the displeasure of either of the contestants. Provision would be made that the mediation should not be considered as preventing the Governments involved in the dispute from mobilizing their forces or in any way preparing for action if the mediation should fail.

It will be seen that this plan involves two important elements: One is the recognition of the general and permanent duty of every Government to receive in a friendly spirit and as a matter of international comity the efforts of other Governments to bring about a settlement of differences without war; the second is the recognition of a like duty to state to the Governments proposing these efforts the grounds of the differences existing. It is the recognition of this latter obligation that is of the greatest importance. Such a statement of grounds must be either true or false, complete or partial, candid or deceptive. No treaty can compel any Government to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," when it appears on the witness stand in its own cause. But it is an immense gain if provision can be made that every Government shall at least appear on the stand, that it shall acknowledge its duty to state its own case, that it shall consent to be heard and to let its opponent be heard before the first blow is struck. This gain is in two directions. In the first place, the necessity of making a statement of its case to another must tend to clear the mind of the Government making it and facts that otherwise might seem controlling may come to seem subordinate and capable of being disposed of. In the second place, such a statement will tend to disclose secret and selfish motives in the very process of trying to conceal them. The Government entertaining such motives will be brought under the influence of the enlightened opinion of the world, which is a power of indefinite but great effect. Had France and Prussia in 1870 been parties to a treaty of mediation it would have been very hard for the Emperor of the French to submit his claim to exclude a Princelet of the HOHENZOLLERNS from the throne of Spain, and it would have been even harder for BISMARCK to make the fatal change in the decisive telegram, now revealed, that made peace impossible.

In a word, the plan of mediation tends to make it certain that the differences that threaten war shall be brought out into the light of day and be subjected to its searching and healing rays.

STRIKES AND UNIONS.

Two contrasting items of interest are to be found in the news of the day. One is the failure to adjust the Cleveland surface railway strike, because, as reported, the employing company refuses to deal with a committee composed in part of the general officers of the employés' union, and also because it will not dismiss the new men employed since the strike was declared. The other item of news is the advance of from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. in the wages of some 25,000 iron and steel sheet workers throughout the country, as the result of a conference between the manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

We do not know enough of the situation in Cleveland to form an opinion as to the course of the railroad company. No one can deny the claim of "new" men, who have taken work after the strike, at decided risk to themselves, to continued employment, and no one can fail to recognize the justice of the company in keeping its implied promise that they shall have such employment. There has been a good deal of rioting and violence by the strikers or their friends, and this deprives them of the sympathy they might otherwise be entitled to. There is nothing within the range of American law intrinsically more sacred, or of greater value to wageworkers, than absolute freedom for every man to work or to hire work at such wages and on such terms as the seller and buyer may agree. The restriction of that right by trades unions through any means except the refusal of their members to work with non-members—which is only another and legitimate form of the common right of freedom of contract as to labor—is a distinct offense against justice, and generally against law also.

At the same time, it is extremely doubtful, as a matter of expediency and also of right, whether any employer of large numbers of men, at this late day, does well to insist on dealing solely with his own employés and in refusing to recognize a trades union in which others are enlisted. That is a position which was abandoned long ago by the manufacturers in the iron and steel trade who have just made the arrangement to which we have just referred. The tendency to organization is a very general one, and the advantages of organization are too well proved to admit of dispute. The pursuit of such advantages is as clearly the right of the employed as of the employers. The abuses of organization have been as great on the one side as on the other. Surely it is far more sensible, as well as more humane and manly, for employers to recognize the necessity and the right of organization, and to seek to secure good results from it, than it is to try to fight it.

ONE SOLUTION.

There is no doubt of the impracticability of fair taxation of personal property through State laws in the United States, as we have frequently pointed out. One of the chief obstacles to such fair taxation is the fact that personal property is easily concealed, and it is not in average human nature for the owner of concealable property not to evade a tax on it, especially when he knows that great numbers of others do so, and that, if he pays, he supports an undue share of what should be the common burden. For this reason the exceptional act of Mrs. EMMONS BLAINE of Chicago in voluntarily filing a schedule of personal property amounting to over a million and a half of dollars is a cheering incident, and might well be taken as an example.

Whatever may be the objections to a tax of this sort, it is a well-known and recognized fact that, in all sections of the country, men of small means, and those dependent on wages for their daily bread, pay, indirectly but surely, taxes far higher in proportion to their means than those paid by men of wealth. If, then, one person of large means pays a tax which others of like means evade, the inequality is still much less, and less onerous, than the inequality between the poor and the rich. If every person with an income, say, of $5,000 a year would follow Mrs. BLAINE's example, the problem of taxation would be much nearer solution.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In the course of his address at Miami University Mr. WHITELAW REID said that "it would be an ill-day for the colleges if crude and hot-tempered incursions into current public affairs, like a few unhappily witnessed of late, should lead even their friends to fear that they have been so long accustomed to dogmatize to boys that they have lost the faculty of reasoning with men." The "incursions" which the speaker had in mind, of course, were those which certain college professors have recently made into the domain of National policy. It is not only about war and expansion that some of these teachers of youth have of late talked and written in a way to suggest doubt of their competence to consult with and advise adults. Readers of the newspapers will recall without difficulty the name of an eminent member of a distinguished Faculty who rose in court a few months ago and with impassioned eloquence denounced the efforts making by his townsmen to suppress a gross and baleful fraud—"Christian Science." Another light of learning has calmly argued in print that DREYFUS was probably guilty, and that in any case the honor of the French Army should not be subject to the imputation which a revision of the court-martial would cast upon it. And this was after the innocence of DREYFUS had become a moral, yes, a demonstrated certainty. A third exponent of wisdom is now engaged in recording communications from the dead, obtained through a "medium" of the most ordinary sort, and he asserts that within a year this woman's tricks—or malady—will have revolutionized the world's politics, morals, and religion. The list might easily be extended if one had the patience to do it, but instances enough have been set down to give Mr. REID and others cause for serious thought.

—Whoever, believing in the Gallic adage, "seeks the woman" that accounts for the war between the BAKERS and the WHITES at Manchester, Ky., will have to go back fifty-six years to find her, and it is said that something like 3,000 graves for the filling of which she is more or less directly accountable will be crossed on the way. The feud that cost TOM BAKER his life the other day began in 1843, when another TOM BAKER, a promising young doctor, moved with his wife from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Clay County. Soon after his arrival he had, or thought he had—nobody knows or cares which, now—reason to be jealous of one JOHN BATES, a neighbor. So Dr. BAKER used a shotgun or a rifle—nobody is sure about that, either—on JOHN BATES, and the result was that as BATES lay dying on the ground he cursed BAKER, and called upon the WHITES to avenge the murder. The doctor fled to parts unrevealed, but he left behind a baby son, who was the father of the TOM BAKER just killed. From the crime of the jealous husband there grew up a widespread feud. At first involving only two families and one town, it spread through the mountains until now it has many names and fills with implacable enmity the members of scores of families. In Perry and Leslie Counties it is known as the French-Eversole feud, in Harlan County as the Howard-Turner feud, in Letcher County as the Lee-Taylor feud, and in Clay County as the Howard-Baker feud. They are all branches of the same evil tree, and every one of them is green and vigorous. Occasionally there is a truce between this or that pair of factions, but most of the time it is bloody war. A correspondent of The Knoxville Journal says that no end of the trouble is in sight. TOM BAKER was a Master Mason, and he shot WILL WHITE for reasons considered adequate by local opinion. His clan is a numerous one, having been augmented by immigration from Virginia as well as the natural increase, while the WHITES have representatives in at least thirty mountain villages. Practically everybody in the whole region is ranged on one side or the other, yet The Knoxville Journal's informant says: "These are a peace-loving people. They are honest, sturdy, and industrious, but seem to think they must avenge their own wrongs, and under no condition will they allow the law to take its course if they kill their enemy."

—In the complaint filed in the United States Court at Utica last week by D. APPLETON & Co., the publishers, of this city, against ELBERT G. HUBBARD of East Aurora, the latter is charged not only with ignoring the copyright on "The Dipsy Chanty" and other poems by RUDYARD KIPLING, but with injuring the author's fame and hurting his feelings by putting in circulation errors of spelling and rhythm, for which Mr. KIPLING doesn't want to be held responsible. In specifying the damage done, the complaint says: "While the reading public will generally excuse errors occurring in newspapers or magazine publications where mistakes are often made owing to haste and other disadvantages, the public and purchasers of books are entitled to be protected against having foisted upon the market a volume or book in a garbled and mutilated form." Newspaper workers will have their doubts about the public's greater leniency for their mistakes, as compared with those of the book publishers. The latter have their troubles, no doubt, but if these are harder to bear than the woes that follow the "mistakes owing to haste and other disadvantages" incidental to journalism, then they do indeed lead unhappy lives. It doesn't seem possible that a wrong initial, an inaccurate date, or a wrong price can anywhere cause more excitement, anger, contempt, and what not than it does in the columns of a newspaper. The Messrs. APPLETON and Mr. KIPLING ought to see the adjectives that are used in letters on these subjects that come to newspaper offices. Mighty little consideration for journalistic exigencies is the average man or woman with a grievance wont to display. That's all right, however. Accidents will happen, of course, but if folks excused them the number would be vastly increased.

THE THINKING BAYONET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much gratified to see that THE NEW YORK TIMES may presently share with myself in the abuse which has been poured upon me since the Postmaster General violated the United States mail and took therefrom eight pamphlets of mine which have been falsely held to be seditious and treasonable. The main part of these pamphlets consists in statistical reviews and forecasts of the past and future of the finances of this country, coupled with other tabulations of the disease and death rates in armies serving in the tropics. These tables were carefully prepared in the hope that about a thousand copies might be used with advantage by students of economic science and by such members of Congress as really give due regard to the money and the blood tax of war. Although your own and other papers have paid me many hundred dollars, even thousands if magazines are counted, for statistical compilations of a very similar character, I did not believe that in the existing excited state of the public mind there would be any general demand for such data. But the violation of the mail and the charges of sedition which have been poured upon me have carried the circulation of these documents with many addenda up to 60,000. The demand is still active, and I expect to print and circulate at least 100,000 copies, being well assured of such continued voluntary contribution of money as may enable me to supply the largest demand. It is a very hopeful sign when great numbers of people are being led to study the trial balance of the Nation and to compute for themselves the cost of the hell of war both in taxes and in death and disease.

An article in your paper of June 8, entitled, "The Thinking Bayonet," gives me an opportunity to take some notice of the facts on which false charges of sedition and treason have been put upon me. Referring to a debate in the British Parliament on the proposed tribute to Lord Kitchener, in an editorial you say: "Mr. Balfour made one remark which has a clear and sharp application on this side of the Atlantic." He said: "Those who wished to withhold from a successful General a merited reward because he has carried out a policy of which they disapprove were virtually telling him and his soldiers who had faced death that they would have not only to obey orders, but to know whose orders they were obeying." He added that the country whose army concerned itself with politics was on the verge of a military despotism.

To this view of the matter you rightly take exception. You hold that "these remarks are the obvious utterances of mere common sense. Among other things they constitute a condemnation of the policy of Congress in determining to fight a foreign war with volunteers. The citizen soldier does not lose his rights as a citizen by becoming a soldier. Neither should he do so when he is engaged in the only military service for which a citizen soldiery is fitted. That is, the defense of his own home against an invader."

Is not this seditious? Are you not making a dangerous distinction? Are you not giving a full warrant to the volunteers now being immolated in Manila to think for themselves, and, if they choose, to claim the discharge to which they are entitled, so as to get away from the ghastly conditions in the Philippine Islands as quickly as they can? The "thinking bayonet" of the volunteer is, in your judgment, a different bayonet from the unthinking one of the regular army. I am glad to see from these remarks that on this point we are at such an absolute agreement.

You go on to say, "Every foreign war, however, is sure to create divisions of sentiment." Surely, when that foreign war is one of criminal aggression, you add, "the notion that these divisions of sentiment should extend to the troops actually engaged in carrying on the war, and that they should be invited to vote upon the question whether the work they are engaged in is righteous or unrighteous, and to inform themselves by reading and by attending public meetings, so as to cast an intelligent ballot, is one that evidently commends itself to the intelligence of Mr. Atkinson."

Can you find an intelligent man in this country to whom that idea does not commend itself? If volunteers cannot pass upon the questions upon which they are to vote, how can they vote intelligently? If they are to vote intelligently, are they not entitled to statements, even ex parte, on either side in order to enable them to comprehend the questions? If that is admitted, by what right does the Cabinet of the United States violate the United States mail? The right of the volunteer soldier to think did commend itself to my intelligence when I learned that volunteers were held in Manila against their will and that the telegraphic dispatches of their relatives begging them not to re-enlist had been refused transmission by the military authorities. I hold that these volunteers were entitled to be informed of all the facts. There were among them a large number of college students, professors, and other high school and college bred men, especially in the ranks of the soldiers from the Northwest, who had volunteered in the cause of liberty to relieve Cuba from the oppression of Spanish rule, and who had been forced against their will to fight for the subjugation of the people of the Philippine Islands. I thought that such men might comprehend even the dry statistics and the statements of the Government accounts which were included in my pamphlets. It is the right of every citizen in the United States to give such information to all volunteer troops, and it will be very dangerous to any one, official or otherwise, who contests this right and who attempts to deprive any citizen of it.

You, however, go on to remark that such an act, even with respect to volunteer troops, "is one which any professional soldier, of any army in the world, would have no hesitation in saying is utterly destructive of 'good order and military discipline.' One of the things that a soldier must not discuss is his orders. If he is encouraged to discuss these, from those of his immediate superiors to those of the War Office at home, then, as Mr. Balfour well says, the road to a military despotism is open."

In this view of the matter we part company. If the intelligent volunteer may not think lest military discipline should be impaired, then the profession of the soldier and the military system are condemned, and rightly condemned. If good order and military discipline rest upon unthinking ignorance, it follows that common education and the common school will condemn regular armies and the employment of ignorant men who must not think for themselves. We may then trust to the volunteer system, which (as you rightly say) may be trusted for defensive warfare. The volunteer in Manila, held against his will to fight in the war for the subjugation of the people of the Philippine Islands, has the right to discuss the orders and acts of the Commander in Chief of the army, even if he be the President of the United States, and to resist such orders by vote or by any rightful method except that of mutiny. I do not suppose you would impute to me or to any man of common sense the folly of attempting to induce soldiers to disobey orders in the field. I should not even send documents to the privates in the regular army, whatever right in law may warrant information being given, even to them. I should refrain, not because the regular soldier may not be taught to think, but because in his ignorance he may have placed himself under such conditions as may exist in the nations of Europe, who are compelled to maintain great standing armies, resting upon the ignorance of the masses. It may be necessary for the military classes who dominate them to question the right of the masses to think. When Mr. Balfour holds that to encourage them in thinking opens the road to military despotism we are brought to a clear comprehension of the difference between a government of right by consent of the governed and a government by privilege without the consent of the people. It is a very significant fact that even in Great Britain, where the regular army must be maintained by voluntary enlistment, recruits can now only be found, according to a statement lately made in one of the English journals of the highest repute, "among the dregs of the population."

The thinking bayonet is a force. The privates who carried them in the Spanish war for removing the oppression of Spain from Cuba saved the United States forces at Santiago from the disaster threatened by the alleged incapacity of the General in command, of many of the subordinate officers, and of the War Department. None can honor these thinking bayonets more than those who deplore the errors by which they were brought to immolate themselves in the present contest.

The soldiers of the volunteer army in the Philippine Islands are endowed with the right to vote. That implies the right to think. The right to think implies the right to a supply of all printed matter which may enable them to vote intelligently. The violation of the mail by the Postmaster General in the lawless effort to prevent such information being given to volunteers was a step toward military despotism, futile and feeble as it may have been. After the taking from the mail of the eight pamphlets, falsely called seditious, which I sent, it became superfluous for me to make any further effort to give information to these troops. Your paper and many others have carried the substance of the pamphlets and all the paragraphs which are called seditious to these troops. If any method could have been devised which would have made it certain that the volunteers in Manila would receive all the information that I or any one else could give them, I know not how it could have been made more effective than by the violations of the United States mail by the Postmaster General.

You remark that, "The thinking bayonet is an excellent weapon so long as it confines itself to thinking how most effectually to execute orders. When it wanders into meditation whether its orders ought to be executed or not, it is getting its owner in the way to be tried and executed for mutiny." That may be for a time true. But the common school and the common education, which is pervading even Germany, is making all bayonets think. May it not be held that the way out from military despotism is through the thinking bayonet? May it not be true that wars of aggression are due to the ignorance of the masses of the people and to the incapacity of the governments by which they are entered upon? When the thinking bayonet marks every soldier, the bill of war will be near its end.

The thinking bayonets among the volunteers who may live to return from Manila to this country may soon aid the opponents of militarism in putting a stop to criminal aggression. Those of us who are old enough to have grown up in the old abolition and free-soil times were "not born in the woods to be scared by an owl," however loud he may hoot. Our purpose is to promote thinking men who might otherwise be led to volunteer or to enlist in the army at the present time. Our purpose is to put before them the ghastly conditions to which the army of the United States is now subjected in the Philippine Islands. We may refer them to the testimony given by the special correspondent of The Burlington Hawk-Eye in regard to the awful conditions of the men confined in hospitals in Manila; we may refer them to the letters of officers as well as of soldiers, becoming more and more numerous even in the Administration papers, which dare not refuse to print them. We propose to promote such action in Congress as may stop the supplies both of money and men for aggressive warfare. We propose to stop the effort to subjugate the people whose right to an independent national existence cannot be contested by any believer in the principle of liberty or by any one who is prepared to sustain the Declaration of Independence. The advocates of militarism and of the subjugation of the Philippine Islands pretend to believe that their opponents are few and feeble. They are mistaken. The conscience of the people of this country has been stirred to its very depths.

It is the admitted right of every volunteer soldier in this country to think, to act, and to vote. The regular soldier will think whether his right is admitted or not. The conscript armies of Europe will become thinkers the wider the extension of common education. It is dangerous for the individual conscript to act in accordance with his convictions. By and by regiments, brigades, and divisions will carry thinking bayonets. When that time comes it will be more dangerous to the military caste to attempt to enforce discipline than it is now for the soldier to resist. The bayonet is more potent than the sword. The thinking bayonet will be irresistible. Socialism, however erroneous may be its concepts from the economic standpoint, is one of the great forces by which militiarism may soon be overcome. Affiliated labor, somewhat blindly struggling to resist wrong, is bringing about a union of the workmen of all countries for maintaining the rights of the masses against the abuse of privileged classes.

Men who maintain militiarism, placing the position of the soldier and the naval officer above that of the merchant and the man of affairs, merely constitute a few survivals of the brute element in man. The thinking bayonet will become as potent in suppressing them and in maintaining the rights of the masses against the abuse of the military classes as gunpowder became potent when invented by making the common man at arms more than equal in force to the seignior or overlord clad in armor. "War is hell," and the doom of militiarism is inscribed upon the wall.

Thinking men are coming to our support in increasing numbers with augmented force, soon to be reinforced by thinking men who have been forced to carry bayonets to the Philippine Islands, now returning. We do not believe that wrong can be made right because a weak and unstable Administration has committed the country to the wrong. The way out is to do right and to stop wrong. We hold that the effort to subjugate the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, to make them colonial vassals, and to govern them by force of arms is morally, socially, and politically wrong, and on that line we intend to continue resistance until the wrong is righted.

EDWARD ATKINSON.

Boston, June 14, 1899.

THE RIOTS IN INDIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With deep regret I observe in your columns the alarming news that "Riots in India are becoming serious." It is very unfortunate that there must be an outbreak on top of all the troubles in that land of my birth. Whatever may be the cause of these disturbances one thing is clear, and that is this, the outbreak is not against the British Government. The Princes of India believe that it is a wise thing to be loyal to British rule; the educated gentlemen know that they have free scope to better themselves under the British laws, and the peasantry is loyal indeed because it enjoys freedom and peace, which it never knew in former times.

But the present riot in the Tinnevelly district, South India, is owing to the ill-feelings existing between the races in that part of the land.

The two leading and aggressive races that are taking part in the conflict have a remarkable history. They are the Maravars and the Kallars. In fact they were one and the same class of people in the ancient times, and out of this powerful race there arose the two great and well-known ancient Chola and Pandian kingdoms in South India. The present leaders of this community are his Highness the Najah Rajah of Pudacottah, and his Highness the Rajah of Ramnad, and also several other Zemindars (Princes) belonging to this class of people.

During the period of Hindu Kings the common people of the Maravars and the Kallars were taken into the army, as they were eminently adapted for acts of bravery. The etymology of the name "Maravar" signifies strength, or marvarons, (heroes, warriors,) and "Kallars," raiders in peace. These soldier races, under the British flag, have settled down to the cultivation of the fields and other peaceful pursuits. However, a certain proportion of these people continue to be the protectors of the life and property of the people, and this system is called the Kaval system, by which the village policemen receive a regular income from every villager.

For the last twenty-five years another class of people has desired to shake off the yoke of the Maravars, and sometimes when they meet the poor Maravar men or women they try to ill-treat them. In such cases the Maravars and Kallars are provoked to their race propensity, and hence the present riots in South India.

The Maravar problem is one of the important problems of India. I may add that I am the honorary Secretary of the Maravars' great association, which has the general development of the race for its object, and its committee members are some of the Rajahs and Zemindars of this race of people.

T. B. PANDIAN.

New York, June 15, 1899.

"PREVALENCE" OF CRIME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I entertain the highest respect for veterans of every grade, but your "Veteran" correspondent, writing from the Elysian shades of Staten Island on the 14th, appears to be more captious than candid. The word "prevalence," as used in my communication of the 12th inst., was, under the circumstances, pardonable and sanctioned by common usage. It may be regarded as "a venial slip," or, as Milton would put it,

"Venial discourse unblamed."

Prize fighting has always been abhorred since civilization dawned, although in some communities it has been, and still is, regarded as "a venial offense." The fight between Tom Sayers, an Englishman, and John C. Heenan, an American, to which "Veteran" refers, took place near London April 17, 1860, for £200 ($1,000) a side and "the championship of the world." The fight involved thirty-five rounds, lasted two hours and six minutes, and was declared a "drawn battle" after Heenan broke Sayers's arm. At that time the fight was regarded as a sort of international contest, and the fact that "the British Parliament took a recess so that its members could see the fight" did not add to its dignity or respectability, and ended the pugilistic career of both contestants.

Happily, that was the last "international prize fight" on record. Since then international contests have been on water, notably in open sea for the champion America Cup, which has been a manly, scientific contest, void of brutality and ill-breeding, and has proved a useful incentive to the advancement of marine architecture on both sides of the Atlantic.

Since "Veteran" has led me into the prize ring I will go back a few years earlier than his record, to Oct. 10, 1853, when the battle was between John Morrissey and Yankee Sullivan. Then, as now, prize fighting was held in such general abhorrence that the pugilists and their backers could find no "civilized" spot for the "mill." Finally, they settled upon that little corner of land bordering on the State of New York, but then on the map of Massachusetts, but so inaccessible to the authorities of Massachusetts that it was absolutely under no legal restraint or supervision. The bloody battle was there fought to a sad finish. Thousands of "prominent" people from all sections of the country attended, but even that large and "respectable" attendance did not elevate prize fighting to "a proper and popular diversion.' Massachusetts was so scandalized at the occurrence that she was glad to give away that strip of land, and now "Boston Corners" appears on the map of New York State. But "Veteran" may rest assured that—rural, romantic, isolated spot as it is—there has not been a "slugging match" there since 1853, and never will be again. May it be recorded that Coney Island, in Greater New York, experienced its last disgrace of this kind in 1899?

"Veteran" is reminded that "enlightened sentiment" on this subject is not of recent birth, and that the writer has lived long enough to realize that

> "Through the ages one unceasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are broadened by the progress of the suns"—

and that THE NEW YORK TIMES keeps right up at the head of the procession.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., June 15, 1899.

FIREWORKS IN THE STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to tell me whether there is not some police regulation that makes it a misdemeanor to set off firecrackers in the streets of this city?

Where I live, near Seventh Avenue and the Park, there is a gang of young ruffians which has been devoting its evenings for the past two or three weeks to the genial task of making night hideous by the discharge of large firecrackers in the block between Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues. This thing has gone on without apparent protest until it has become almost intolerable.

There can be no possible reason for such an unmitigated public nuisance. All evening one's family is kept in a continual state of "jumps" to please a few half-grown boys, who obviously have no right to commit such an outrage against public comfort.

Many of your correspondents have been complaining of the noise from yelling urchins at baseball. I think if they lived where I do, they would admit that this ceaseless bursting of cannon crackers was worse, and—if such a word may be used in this connection—much less justifiable. In fact, it has come to the point when I can hardly induce any of the women in my family to go on the street at night, not only from nervousness at the constant discharge of these infernal machines, but for fear of wanton practical jokes by the hoodlums in throwing lighted crackers directly in one's path, presumably "to see 'em jump!"

It would be a worthy "public utility," most highly appreciated by the residents of this neighborhood, if your admirable journal could bring us some relief.

To return to my opening question: Is there no police regulation governing such cases, or has Tammany so demoralized the force as to render protection from that amiable body obsolete? W. H. H.

New York, June 16, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Negatived.

Boy—I say, Mister, I don't suppose you don't know of nobody what don't want to have nobody to do nothin', don't you?

Gentleman Addressed—Yes, I don't.—Harlem Life.

Warranted Fresh.

Fair Customer—Are these eggs strictly fresh?

Grocer—Yes, mum. The chickens that supply me with eggs don't lay anything but fresh ones.—Philadelphia Record.

How They Managed It.

"And so you have finally succeeded in getting your husband to take the gold cure? I thought he always claimed that he could quit drinking whenever he wanted to?"

"Yes, he did. We have just convinced him that he ought to take something to make him want to."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Double Proof.

"Do you believe in heredity, Mrs. Simpson?"

"Indeed I do; every mean trait Bobby has I can trace right back to his father."

"Does his father believe in heredity, too?"

"Yes; he traces Bobby's faults all back to me."—Chicago Record.

Preferred a Fight to Ridicule.

"Why did you resist when the mob told you shout 'Vive l'Armée'?" said the friendly Parisian who could speak English.

"If you had humored them they would have let you alone."

"I knew that," replied the American with the blackened eye and bruised nose, "but I wasn't going to give away my pronunciation of French before all that crowd."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SEEDS THAT NEVER GROW.

T. C. Harbaugh in Cincinnati Times-Star.

I nearly hate the thought of Spring,
With its delightful sun,
For well I know the mail will bring
A pack from Washington;
A little package duly franked,
No postage stamps to show,
And it contains those little seeds—
The kind that never grow.

Our good and zealous Congressman,
Remindful of our vote,
Upon his memorandum's page
Puts down a little note,
And when the proper time arrives
For us to wield the hoe
He sendeth us the little seeds—
The ones that never grow.

There're squashes with enticing names,
And cabbages, I wot,
So large that you would think that one
Would shade a garden spot.
So with the pack from Washington
You amble forth to sow,
With many a drop of sweat the seeds
That never care to grow.

How often have I plied the rake,
How oft I've lounged about,
With eyes alert to catch the first
Signs of the coming sprout;
In vain, in vain, my hopes have fled,
My heart has filled with woe;
Above the seeds from Washington,
The seeds that never grow.

But yet each year my hopes revive
As Spring reclothes the tree,
And to my homestead surely comes
The package marked "M. C.";
And, foolish like, again I wield
The sprinkler and the hoe,
And, like a ninny, plant the seeds
That never care to grow.

As long as comes the package small
From far-off Washington
I s'pose they'll see me working in
The shadow and the sun;
For fools work on while wise men die,
And this is why, I know,
I'll plant those pretty little seeds
That never, never grow.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY

Goes to Church in the Morning and Later to Mount Holyoke College.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Rev. Dr. Jacobus Refers to the New Expansion Problems—Mr. McKinley to Visit Smith College To-day.

HOLYOKE, Mass., June 18.—To-day was hardly one of rest for President McKinley. In the morning he attended church, and in the afternoon visited Mount Holyoke College to hear the Baccalaureate sermon. In the evening, however, he and Mrs. McKinley remained indoors, and no callers were admitted.

Mr. McKinley and his party were up early. A large crowd congregated about the residence of William Whiting, where the distinguished guests are being entertained, and by the time the party were ready for the short walk of two blocks to the Second Congregational Church the streets were filled with people. It was only by entering a side door that admission to the body of the edifice was gained by the President and his party. Inside the building every seat was filled, with many extra chairs and benches. The congregation rose respectfully as the President entered, and remained standing until he took his seat. His pew, in the body of the church, was occupied, besides Mr. McKinley, by Mr. Whiting, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Cortelyou. Others of the party occupied a pew further front. These were Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Whiting, the Misses Barber, Duncan, and Morse, and Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's physician. Mrs. McKinley remained at home with Mrs. Whiting.

The church service was the same as usual, with the exception of a somewhat enlarged choir and additional music. No reference was made to the presence of the Presidential party in the service or sermon. The Rev. Dr. Edward A. Reed, the pastor, preached from Romans, i., 14-15, delivering an interesting discourse upon the duties of stewardship. He detailed what he considered to be the duties of the individual in the use of wealth, education, and religion, and spoke of the duty of the Nation in the work of building up and raising to a higher plane, spiritually and mentally, the people in the new possessions of the United States.

The President was an attentive listener, and joined heartily in the singing of "America" at the close of the service.

Immediately after the return to the Whiting residence lunch was served, and at 3 o'clock the palace electric car Rockrimmen was boarded and the party, including all the ladies, was taken over the trolley line to South Hadley to attend the baccalaureate exercises at the Chapel of Mount Holyoke College. This was the first time President McKinley had visited South Hadley, where on Tuesday he is to deliver the degrees to the graduating class, among the graduates being his niece, Miss Grace McKinley.

The visitors marched into the pretty little chapel just before the arrival of the President. They were in caps and gowns, and were seated in the front in the centre, while President McKinley and others of his party occupied seats on the side. The ladies, including Mrs. McKinley, decided that the day was too warm for them to enter the crowded building, so they were driven to the residence of Byron Smith, near by, and at the close of the exercises rejoined the others in the car.

The interior of the chapel presented a picturesque scene—hundreds of young women filled the auditorium, while the balcony was occupied by high school girls. Upon the platform the college choir was seated. The decorations were simple, consisting of ferns and palms arranged about the front of the platform.

After the President had been introduced by Mrs. E. S. Mead, the President of the college, he entered the chapel, the congregation remaining standing until he had taken his seat. An organ prelude was followed by an anthem, and the Rev. Dr. M. W. Jacobus of the Hartford Theological Seminary read the tenth chapter of St. Luke. A solo by Frederick Goodwin, and the anthem "Angels of Light," by the choir, comprised the remainder of the musical programme, which was followed by prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Patten of the South Hadley Congregational Church.

The Rev. Dr. Jacobus then delivered the baccalaureate sermon, taking for his text Luke x., 25-37, "Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?"

In concluding an eloquent address, Dr. Jacobus said:

"It matters very little what your calling may be, where your lot in life may be cast, where your fortune or your misfortune may bring you; whether your life be lived in the public gaze or in the unnoticed routine of the home; whether it be yours to struggle and wrestle with great affairs, or to deal with the humdrum things of a simple, daily task, you can never be where you cannot make life noble and holy by the help you give to those who need it.

"Be this, then, your purpose, as this country of ours is going out with its unselfish civilization to bless the nations of the world and the islands of the sea, as those who are its statesmen are studying its problems for the service of its people, as commerce and trade and business are best serving themselves by best serving others, as the church of Jesus Christ is best reproducing its Master's life by going to those whom others have cast out, and from whom they have no care, as all this great and varied drama of life moves before you, do you throw yourselves into the life that is to be yours, with this parable truth clear to your hearts, as well as your minds. Life is lived most Christ-like when it is lived for the highest help of others; so that to the question of our text, 'Which man of these three showed himself neighbor to him that fell among the thieves?' your daily living may answer, 'He who most gave his neighbor help to him who most needed it of him.'"

At the close of the exercises, the President and Mr. Whiting walked to the residence of Mr. Smith, and, together with the ladies, were driven back to the car, which stood in front of the chapel, surrounded by a large number of the college girls and townspeople. Miss Grace McKinley was among them, and introduced some of her friends. She was dressed in the regulation cap and gown. Many of the townspeople shook hands with the President, and cheered him heartily as he drove away.

The journey back to Holyoke was quickly made, and after the car reached the Whiting residence, dinner was served. The evening was devoted to rest. The President and Mrs. McKinley retired early.

The programme for to-morrow comprises the visit in the morning to Northampton, where the President will participate in the Ivy exercises at Smith College.

At noon, Bethesda Circle, Order of the Eastern Star, of which organization Mrs. McKinley is a member, will present a loving cup to her at the residence of Capt. Williams. At 2 o'clock a trip to the top of Mount Tim will be made, and at 5 o'clock the party are due to arrive at South Hadley to attend the performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by the seniors of Mount Holyoke College. This is to be given at Prospect Park in the centre of the grove. At 8 o'clock the President will attend the Glee Club concert in College Hall.

Miss Grace McKinley was taken ill last evening, and was under the doctor's care during the night. This morning she was quite ill, but declared that she would not remain in her rooms. Later in the day, however, she recovered her usual good health and spirits, and was one of the merriest of the students who greeted the President in the afternoon.

MILK BOOTHS IN PARKS.

Mr. Nathan Straus Says He Will Provide Temporary Structures.

The city has not yet begun the erection of booths in the parks for the sale of milk at 1 cent a glass, provided by Nathan Straus. An appropriation has been made for these booths, and Mr. Straus said last night that they would unquestionably be built. "In fact," he continued, "it would be next to impossible to have booths completed in time for this Summer's work. This will not interfere with the plan for cheap milk for the poor, however, as I shall have temporary booths erected which will serve the purpose this year. By next year the permanent city booths will have been erected. They have to be in accordance with certain regulations, and could not be made in a day.

"President Clausen of the Park Board is in hearty sympathy with the plan, and will, I know, have them built as soon as possible. The reason for getting the city to erect the booths is to make them a permanent affair. Private booths are subject to change with changes of city administration, but once the city booths are erected, the good work can go on without hindrance."

SPEECH BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Tells Yachtsmen Germany Is Now Able to Live in Assured Peace.

BRUNSBUTTEL, Prussia, June 18.—Emperor William distributed the prizes at the Elbe regatta to-day, and afterward dined on board the Fuerst Bismarck with the owners of the competing yachts.

In replying to a toast to his health his Majesty referred to the advantages of yachting, pointing out that it was a sport Germans could cultivate because Germany was "able to live in a state of assured peace."

"We can only do that," he said, "because we now stand on the basis won for us by my grandfather and father. We know that the firm co-operation of United Germany represents in the world an invincible power which has to be reckoned with. The German people are like a thoroughbred horse, which suffers no one to bridle him, but will maintain the foremost place. May we with all our strength continue, as heretofore, to march in the van. To that I raise my glass."

In one of the races the Meteor, which was under the Emperor's personal command, went aground and had to be towed off. The Emperor was standing on the after deck, smoking a pipe and issuing orders. Near the Osterriff Lightship the Meteor went too close to the shore and stuck fast. A pinnace from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern came to offer assistance, but the Kaiser waved it back.

After twenty minutes of fruitless efforts to catch the breeze, the Meteor was obliged to signal to a torpedo boat to tow her off. All chance of winning the race was then lost, and the Emperor struck his racing flag. His Majesty subsequently sailed other yachts.

The Senta secured the Emperor's and the Senate's prizes.

THE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

HONGKONG, June 19.—It has developed that the Rev. H. S. Phillips, Mrs. Phillips, and Miss Sears, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, who, with three native converts, were recently killed by rioters in the Province of Ngan-Hwei, had sought protection of the Yamen at Kien-Yang. The Yamen, not being strong enough to protect them, sent the party under escort to Kien-Ning-Fu, but the missionaries were murdered on the way there.

It is reported that the natives also destroyed the church, parsonage, and hospital at Kien-Ning-Fu.

The British Consul is active in the matter, but the floods interfere with communication.

LONDON, June 19.—The missionary societies here have received messages leaving only the faintest hope of the escape of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears. The messages announce, however, that the Phillips baby and its nurse, who were sent to the seaside for the health of the child, are safe.

Miss Sears had only recently arrived at the mission station from Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips were born in England.

STEAMER PERTHSHIRE FOUND.

Disabled Australian Vessel Being Towed to Newcastle, N. S. W.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W., June 18.—It has been learned here that the steamer Toulane is towing the disabled British steamer Perthshire to this port. It is expected that the vessels will arrive here to-morrow.

The steamer Perthshire, Capt. Wallace, sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., April 26, for Bluff, N. Z., and was spoken by the schooner Northern Chief 450 miles east of Sydney, with her tail shaft broken. She has been drifting since that time, although tugs were sent out to find her, wherever she has been reported.

British Steamers Collide.

ROSARIO, June 18.—The British steamers Castilian Prince, Capt. Coull, from London, and Amphitrite, Capt. Maloney, from Sunderland, for Buenos Ayres, have been in collision. The Castilian Prince arrived here in a badly damaged condition. The damage to the Amphitrite is unknown.

German Steamer Sunk—Ten Men Lost.

BREMEN, June 18.—In a collision off Friedrichshaven between the German steamer Artushof and the British steamer Mauritius to-day the Artushof was sunk, ten of her crew being drowned.

Unknown Steamer Aground.

LONDON, June 18.—News has been received here of the grounding of an unknown steamer near Villa Constitucion. Her second hold is full of water.

American Bicycles in Germany.

BERLIN, June 18.—It is announced semi-officially that any increase in the tax on American bicycles is impossible, because the commercial treaties with Austria, Russia, and Italy exclude such a change.

King Leopold Receives Mr. Townsend.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—Lawrence Townsend, the new United States Minister to Belgium, was received to-day by King Leopold.

Monument to Men Killed in Samoa.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Australian advices say that the officers of the British and American warships who have been fraternizing during the recent trouble in Samoa have decided to erect a joint monument to the memory of the English-speaking slain in the various engagements. It is intended to erect a granite monument with the names of the British engraved on one panel and the Americans on the other, while surmounting the roll of the killed will be the British and American flags intertwined.

Hawaiian Election Not to be Held.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 18.—Honolulu papers publish President McKinley's formal official announcement directing that the general election, provided for by the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, to be held on the last Wednesday of September, shall not be held. All native officers whose terms of office shall expire before appropriate legislation has been enacted by Congress are to be continued in their offices at the pleasure of the President.

The Rev. Dr. Wood Dead.

LONDON, June 18.—The Rev. Dr. Wood, former President of the Wesleyan Conference, is dead.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Commissioner Miles M. O'Brien, who has been largely instrumental in the establishment of a commercial high school in this city, the plans for which have been adopted, and upon which work will soon be under way, said last night, relative to the new school:

"The site for the building is located in West Sixty-fifth and West Sixty-sixth Streets, about 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The frontage on Sixty-fifth Street will be 150 feet and 100 feet on Sixty-sixth Street. The building will accommodate about 1,500 pupils, and will have a fine gymnasium, needle and plunge baths, laboratories, study rooms, &c. A feature will be a large auditorium, with a seating capacity of 1,800. The building will be fireproof throughout, and the material buff limestone, gray brick, and terra cotta. The design is modeled after the French Renaissance style.

"As regards the curriculum of the new school, we are giving that very careful attention. We propose to give the young men in the city who desire it thorough training in banking, commercial law, knowledge of the products of every country in the world, as well as their needs, the tariff and the tariff laws of other countries, and, in fact, everything that will broaden a young man's mind for commercial life. We propose to have at least two languages taught, and a very thorough course in bookkeeping. It is the plan to keep as far away from the theoretical as possible, and approach as near the practical as may be. In Germany there are two such institutions, one at Berlin and the other at Leipsic, and the graduates from these schools are in great demand in the commercial world."

Close of a Five Days' Festival.

The five days' festival of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein, held in Ridgewood Park, closed last night. Fully 20,000 persons were in attendance yesterday afternoon and evening. Delegates from many visiting societies were also in attendance, and included representatives from the United Singers. The festival was brought to a close with a big display of fireworks. Ernest Rosisky, a member of the Caxhaven Sick Aid Society, was crowned king. He had the highest shooting score. About $2,000 was netted from the festival, of which $500 will go to the new German Hospital fund, Williamsburg.

BACCALAUREATE AT HARVARD.

Rev. Samuel M. Crothers Preaches to the Graduating Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18.—The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of the First Parish Church, Cambridge, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the senior class of Harvard University this afternoon in Appleton Chapel, using Isaiah iii., 2, as his text.

Mr. Crothers said in part: "As you reach the end of your college course the question comes, What does it all amount to? The question has come before, but in the little world of the college it has been possible to evade it. What are you worth? Has your education fitted or unfitted you for the work which you must do? For we must frankly admit that education does sometimes unfit a man for common life without raising him to the plane of the uncommon.

"The requirements of this working world are simple. They are the qualities inherent in the conception of manliness. In all sorts of social service the unit is the man power, as the horse-power in mechanics. Certain human powers can be substituted for by machinery and books, but there are others that are exclusively human. Further, the kind of human power that is necessary to any worthy achievement is moral power, which guides and rules the world.

"There are no substitutes for common sense, patience, integrity, courage. But it is the function of education to transform a narrow and intolerant virtue into one that is broad and intelligent. Conscience must always rule. We have a right to demand of the educated man that he shall bring to the discussion of the complex questions of modern civilization a mind so disciplined as to bring order out of chaos. Modern life makes larger demands upon the individual, and requires a more strenuous training, but this training is merely the bringing to the fullest perfection the manly qualities of truthfulness, courage, steadfastness, and loyalty."

DUTIES OF POWERFUL NATIONS.

Tufts College Baccalaureate Sermon by President E. H. Capen.

MEDFORD, Mass., June 18.—President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College preached the annual baccalaureate sermon to the seniors this afternoon in Girard Chapel. His subject was the "Compulsion of Beneficent Law in the Higher Life." In the course of his address, he said:

"Everybody would like to be free. The very idea of restraint is repugnant. Still, men cannot live without restraint. Obligation and some compulsion are involved in the very nature of our existence as moral and social beings. The poor man looks to the rich man for help; the workman demands of the employer work and an honest, fair, and living wage. The demand of the humbler man from the higher is not confined to material favors.

"And why should not those nations who have received the largest amount of light let their beam shine for the illumination of those that are in darkness? Our fathers thought we were peculiarly fortunate in our isolated situation. Now things have changed, civilization has moved on, new conditions have arisen, and we are forced to meet them. Shall we hesitate or falter, shall we not perceive the great principle of human unity and that our destiny is decreed by the law of nations and the law of humanity, which is the law of God?"

THE SERVICES AT CORNELL.

The Rev. E. Winchester MacDonald Preaches to the Graduates.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The Rev. E. Winchester MacDonald of Trinity Church, Boston, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of Cornell University in Sage Chapel this afternoon before a large assemblage. In his direct address to the graduates the speaker said, in part: "You were, no doubt, expecting to hear an attack on agnosticism, but I merely want to tell you the simple truth. Society will demand much of you, and you will either prove a blessing or a curse to it. You are now a privileged class, and your influence will be the greater for that reason. You should have an ideal to work out for yourselves. Bear in mind that while you need God's assistance He is also in need of your co-operation, for it is through man that the redemption of the world from sin is finally to be accomplished. If you are called to any part of this great work be ready to say, 'Here am I; send me.'"

In the course of his sermon Dr. MacDonald said that those who are now criticising religion and the Church were the chief causes of religion being left open to criticism, through their coolness and indifference. He said that the Church could not wait until the investigators of the Scriptures had finished their work, but it must maintain its position in the face of the critics of its teachings.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE SERVICES.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 18.—The baccalaureate sermon before the class of '99 of Williams College was given in the Congregational Church to-day by the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Hopkins graduated from Williams, class of '58, and is a member of the Board of Trustees.

The services were presided over by the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of New York City, the senior Trustee. The Mission Park prayer meeting this afternoon was led by the Rev. Dr. Booth, and among those who took part were the Rev. Dr. Petty of Plymouth, missionary to Japan; the Rev. L. S. Crawford, '76, missionary to Turkey; the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins, '58, Kansas City, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, '72, of New York City. The annual address before the Mills Young Men's Association service in the Congregational Church to-night was by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, '59, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Sermon at Chicago University.

CHICAGO, June 18.—It was baccalaureate Sunday at Chicago University, and President W. R. Harper, speaking on "The Duty of the College Graduate," said: "Every increase of knowledge means an increase of capacity to suffer. Why are some men given especial prominence? Every such opportunity within the reach of an individual is an advantage to be used, not for himself, but for those with whom he is associated. The obligation of the college man is one of service, and it is united service that counts. Those who serve us deserve in turn our service, and there is no sin so black as that of ingratitude. The world to-day needs more of that service called self-sacrifice and less of that quality called independence and, in truth, selfishness. If the student does not receive the capacity and the spirit of service, he will retard instead of hasten in progress, and his training has been a failure."

At Lafayette College.

EASTON, Penn., June 18.—The commencement exercises at Lafayette College were begun here to-day. In the chapel this morning the Rev. Dr. George C. Heckman of Reading delivered a sermon to the graduating class, after which President Warfield delivered the baccalaureate sermon. The "seniors' farwell" took place to-night in Pardee Hall, and the principal speaker was the Rev. William I. Stearn of Danville, a member of the class of '79.

Colgate University Sermons.

HAMILTON, N. Y., June 18.—The baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of Colgate University was delivered in the Baptist Church this morning by the President, the Rev. Dr. George E. Merrill. At the evening service, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Cordo, '59, of Lambert, N. J., delivered the annual sermon before the Theological Seminary.

American Bible Society's Report.

Considerable space in the forthcoming annual report of the American Bible Society will be devoted to the condition of Christianity in China. The report on China is written by the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, general agent of the society. In the course of his review Dr. Hykes says that the wonderful reform movement which has attracted the attention of the world resulted in the young Emperor issuing a series of reform edicts, and in the study of the Bible by that personage. The gift of a Bible, in a casket of gold, to the Empress Dowager, resulted in a demand at the bookstore for Bibles from those holding official positions. The work in various parts of the empire has been hindered by the rebellion, and some property destroyed. The action of the Empress Dowager in crushing the reform movement gave rise to an intense anti-foreign feeling and seriously hampered the work of spreading the principles of Christianity. Much progress has been made in the work of translating the Scriptures into the various Chinese tongues. Owing to a stringency in the finances of the society the number of Bibles issued was considerably less than in the year previous.

KILLED IN RAINES LAW HOTEL.

Julius Mackewroth Shot Down at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue by H. J. Dessrocher.

Julius Mackewroth, twenty-eight years old, a waiter of 403 West Forty-eighth Street, was shot and killed early this morning in the Empire, a Raines law hotel at Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

Henry J. Dessrocher, thirty years old, a carpenter, of 219 West Forty-eighth Street, did the shooting. He was locked up.

OLD CHURCH'S BIRTHDAY.

Eightieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the Market Street Dutch Reformed Church.

Special services were held last night in celebration of the eightieth anniversary of the dedication of the Market Street Dutch Reformed, now the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land. The Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who was pastor of the church from 1853 to 1860, and the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, who was pastor from 1888 to 1889, took part in the services. There was a large attendance.

Dr. Cuyler was introduced by the pastor, the Rev. John H. Denison. He took as the subject of his address, "Off-hand Reminiscences of the Old Market Street Church." It was a Dutch Reformed Church when Dr. Cuyler left it to take hold of the then forming congregation of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn.

Dr. Cuyler began by telling of the organization of the Market Street Church on ground provided by Col. Henry Rutgers, and recalled the historic interest of the locality. It was on that ground, then a part of the orchard of the Rutgers Farm, he said, that Nathan Hale was executed.

Coming down to the period of his own pastorate, Dr. Cuyler told of his decision that the neighborhood would no longer support the church and his appeal to the consistory to build up town and maintain the Market Street institution as an auxiliary. His motion was lost by a single vote, and he said he had praised God daily since then that it was so, because that decision of the consistory had led him to accept the offer of the organizers of the Lafayette Avenue Church, in Brooklyn.

One of the brightest jewels in the crown of the Market Street Church, Dr. Cuyler said, was the establishment of the Fulton Street noon-day prayer meeting in 1858-9. The correctness of his opinion as to the future of the church, the speaker said, was shown when, in 1869, the church organization was dissolved, and a short time later it came under the direction of the Presbytery, after having sold its effects to an up-town church.

When he had concluded his reminiscent remarks Dr. Cuyler invited those among the audience who were members of the church when he was pastor to stand up. About fifty did so, and the preacher spoke to them in terms of affectionate remembrance until he as well as they were moved to tears.

GOSPEL TENT SERVICES OPEN.

Reverent Meetings, Without Any Sensational Features, Are Promised.

A series of Summer religious meetings was begun yesterday afternoon in a big tent erected at Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The tent is called "Glad Tadings," and it is purposed to hold meetings every evening, except Saturdays and Sundays, and on these days the meetings will be held at 4:30 in the afternoon.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was expected to open the meetings, but he was not on hand yesterday, and many turned away when it was learned that he would not speak. This reduced the crowd so that it was not necessary to lift the side walls of the tent, and not more than a few hundred persons attended the opening meeting.

The sermon yesterday was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon, and the music was led by Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins. The tent is to be in charge of the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, who made an introductory address yesterday. Mr. Pratt said that Mr. Moody would be at the meetings early in July. Among those who took part in the meeting yesterday were William Phillips Hall, the Rev. John H. Elliott, and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur.

Mr. Pratt said in his address that the meetings will be plain, every-day Gospel meetings, as reverent as any held in any church, and that no reformed Comanche Indians, "reformed hunchbacks," or negro singers would be exhibited to attract the curious. He praised the newspapers and said that it looked as if they were inspired by God, because of the advertising they had given to the Gospel tent project.

The programme for the evening meetings of this week is as follows: Monday, sermon by William P. Hall; Tuesday, the Rev. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church; Wednesday, the Rev. D. Asa Blackburn of the Church of the Strangers; Thursday, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and Friday, the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, Superintendent of the tent.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Rev. William E. Danforth to-night preached on Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man with the Hoe." He said, in part:

"A poet has arisen out of the West with a virile message which the world is not only ready to hear, but also to spread from heart to heart. If we owe this poet no other debt we ought to thank him for rescuing poetry on our shores from dilettantism. He has forged from poetry men's weapons for the world's battles to dislodge intrenched greed and inhumanity. Our civilization needs no soft airs played on flutes. Trumpet blasts are required to arouse the hosts of liberty and fraternity to new conquests for freedom and juster law.

"The poem is significant as coming upon us at a time when changes from an old order are apparent to the most indifferent. None can fail to perceive that ideals of liberty and fraternity have moved higher in years immediately recent. World kinship between the civilized and savage, master and serf, black, slave and white slave, man and Christian, is a recognition crystallized by implication in 'The Man with the Hoe.' Humanity's sorrows imply common responsibility for betterment."

Ordained by Bishop Seymour.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 18.—The Right Rev. George F. Seymour, Bishop of Springfield, Ill., presided this morning in Christ Church at the ordination to the priesthood of Curate W. W. Way of All Angels' Church, New York, and the Rev. E. B. Nash, curate of Christ Church, Elizabeth.

ALPHONSE JOHNGERS ASSAULTED

Alphonse Johngers, a painter and a member of the Lotos Club, was assaulted last night in the Tenderloin drinking resort The Tivoli, on Thirty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue, and is in the New York Hospital covered with bruises. Thomas J. O'Connor, one of the bartenders in the place, is under arrest in the West Thirtieth Street Station, charged with the assault, and the police were early this morning looking for C. E. Ackeron, the proprietor of the place, who, Johngers said, kicked him in the face while he was lying on the sidewalk after being knocked down by O'Connor.

According to the story told by Johngers to the police, he went into the Tivoli shortly before midnight and spoke to a woman he knew. O'Connor came up to him and ordered him to leave her. Johngers paid no attention to this demand, and in a moment he was being kicked all over the place by the employes, led by O'Connor and Ackeron, as he asserts. He was then thrown into the street and kicked along Thirty-fifth Street as far as Seventh Avenue. He says that Ackeron kicked him in the mouth while he was lying down, after O'Connor, who is a big man, had knocked him down.

Johngers cried for help and a crowd of passers-by ran to his assistance. Policemen Nash and McCormick of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station rushed up in time to catch O'Connor, who was taken to the station house and locked up. Johngers was sent to the hospital in an ambulance.

Masons and the Montana Capitol.

HELENA, Mon., June 18.—Upon the showing made by Grand Secretary Hedges of the Masons to Gov. Smith that every State Capitol dedication in this country, beginning with Grand Master George Washington, in 1800, has been conducted by the Masons, the Governor has refused to rescind his action in requesting them to so act here July 4 next. The affair has engendered not a little bad feeling, creating commotion and consternation all over the State.

MR. BOLDT'S MEN VACCINATED.

Nearly All Employes of the Waldorf-Astoria Submit Because of a Health Board Order.

Nearly all of the 1,600 employes of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel were vaccinated on Friday and Saturday of last week at the order of the Board of Health. Thomas H. Hilliard, a representative of the business staff of the hotel, speaking last night for Manager George C. Boldt, who is out of town, said that he could give no reason for the action of the Board of Health. There has been no sickness of any kind among the employes of the hotel.

"We were simply visited by a member of the Board of Health," said Mr. Hilliard, "who told us that smallpox was existing in several places in the city and that the board wished us to have our employes vaccinated. We laid the matter before Dr. Calvin T. Adams, the physician of the hotel, who arranged the details for the work."

Dr. Adams secured a staff of seven surgeons, and on Friday the vaccinations were begun in the servants' quarters. The men and women were brought before the physicians in reliefs. The hotel management did not compel any of its employes to be vaccinated, but advised them to submit to the operation. The surgeons worked untiringly until late Saturday afternoon, when the work was completed.

An effort was made to see some of the members of the Board of Health last night to ascertain why the Waldorf-Astoria should have been picked out thus for this precautionary measure above all other hotels in the city. No member of the board could be found except John B. Cosby, M. D., who said that the board had selected the Waldorf-Astoria for the work of vaccination because it was the largest hotel in the city and had more guests and employes than any other house. Dr. Cosby asserted that the order was a general one issued by the board and in just the same manner as an order would be issued for vaccinations in a school. It was done simply to prevent the spread of smallpox, he said.

It was learned last night that the Board of Health will order other hotel managers to take the same measures soon.

GRANITE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

Workmen on Stone for New Hall of Records Ordered Out—To Help Out Striking Chicago Cutters.

The Granite Cutters' National Union ordered a sympathetic strike on Saturday in the yard in Long Island City where granite is being cut for the new Hall of Records in New York. This strike was ordered to help out the striking granite cutters employed on the Post Office in Chicago.

William J. O'Brien, President of the local branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union, and who is also delegate from that union to the Central Federated Union, said yesterday that the strike may extend to every building in the country for which John Pierce, a prominent member of the New England Quarrymen's Association, supplies the granite. Mr. Pierce was President of the association during the great strike of granite cutters several years ago.

"The stone for the New York Post Office," said Mr. O'Brien, "was dressed at the quarries in New England, where the wages are lower than in Chicago, but the National Granite Cutters' Union insists that prices prevailing in Chicago should be paid. Sympathetic strikes of the granite cutters have also been ordered at Hallowell, Me.; Mount Waldo, Me.; Hurricane Island, Me., and other places where there are branches of the union. We have also fights against the Degnon-McLean Company, who have charge of the work at the Brooklyn anchorage of the new East River Bridge for failing to observe union conditions, and also against other contractors, which have caused sympathetic strikes of the granite cutters at Pigeon Cove and Rockport, Mass. Over 1,000 men are involved in these strikes, and they will be extended until the demands of the Chicago strikers are settled."

In regard to a resolution which the Board of Walking Delegates sent last week to Mayor Van Wyck that it had appointed a committee of experts to prove that old stone was used in building the new City Prison, and that it was not built according to the specifications, Delegate O'Brien said that if the city authorities did not investigate the matter, he would probably ask the Mazet Committee to do so.

Brewers to Ask for Wider Streets.

Ale and Porter Brewers' Union No. 1 met yesterday at 342 West Forty-second Street, and decided to send a committee to Mayor Van Wyck to-day, and ask that Central Park West be widened so as to leave more room for wagons and trucks between the trolley road rails and the sidewalk. The brewers say that trucks are constantly getting in the way of the trolley cars, and the drivers, no matter how they try to keep out of the way, are liable to be blamed for causing obstructions.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Work of Giving Relief to Poor Little Ones and Their Mothers Will Begin To-day.

The Children's Aid Society of this city will begin its Summer work for poor children to-day. The Summer Home at Bath Beach, which has been closed during the Winter, will be invaded on that day by some 300 little children from as many miserable homes in the tenement districts. The cottage for crippled children will receive twenty-four of these little unfortunates. The building which they will occupy was constructed especially with a view to their comfort and happiness, and nothing is unthought of during their stay that will contribute to their enjoyment. It is the desire of the Children's Aid Society to send several thousand little girls from the industrial schools during the Summer to Bath Beach, and as many boys to the Brace Farm, at Kensico, Westchester County.

The Health Home at Coney Island, intended for sick infants, accompanied by their mothers, also will be opened in a few days. This last-mentioned branch of the Summer work of the society is most beneficent in its results. The lives of hundreds of young children are saved annually by means of that instrumentality, and the rest and recreation afforded their tired and exhausted mothers is a boon of priceless value.

To carry on these various branches and to enable the Children's Aid Society to extend their operations so as to include as large a number as possible of poor and helpless children, liberal contributions from the charitable and fortunate are necessary. Checks may be sent to C. Loring Brace, Secretary, United Charities Building, corner Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.

MRS. EGAN'S DIAMONDS STOLEN.

Jewels Worth $3,000 Taken from a Saloon Keeper's Wife.

Mrs. Julia Egan, wife of John Egan, a wealthy saloon keeper, who lives at 353 West Thirty-fourth Street, and who is herself a wealthy woman and somewhat prominent on account of charitable work in the hospitals of the city, discovered yesterday morning that diamonds worth $3,000 and a sum of money she had locked in a drawer in her dressing table were gone. Julia Jenkins, a mulatto girl who worked for her, is under arrest, in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station, suspected of having stolen the jewels.

Among the jewels stolen were a diamond sunburst valued at $1,000, a diamond ring worth $800, and five rings valued at $100 apiece. Mrs. Egan kept her bankbook on the Union Savings Bank in the box, and it, with $80 in bills and a check for $264, the interest she had drawn on some Government bonds, which had been placed under the covers, was gone. The thief had been kind enough to leave Mrs. Egan's gold watch lying on top of the dresser in full view.

Julia Jenkins, the girl who was arrested, has been in Mrs. Egan's employ for three years, working by the day as she was needed. She went home on Saturday afternoon. When the loss of the diamonds was discovered she was suspected. She lives with a Mrs. Smith, at 308 West Fortieth Street. The police were notified at once, and Detectives Coghlan and Michaels of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station went to this address. The girl was not in, but they waited until she returned. They made a superficial search of her room for the diamonds, but found nothing. She denied any knowledge of the stolen jewelry.

Mrs. Gronhardt's Jump Fatal.

Mrs. Margaret Gronhardt, who jumped from a second-story window at 327 West Seventeenth Street Saturday with suicidal intent, died yesterday in the New York Hospital. At first it was thought that she was only slightly injured. She was fifty-four years old.

FUNERAL OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

The Will of the Manager Will Be Probated and Its Contents Made Public.

Funeral services over the body of Augustin Daly will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning at 9:30 o'clock. There will be no change in the arrangements made by the cathedral authorities, ex-Judge Daly, and Richard Dorney. The names of W. R. Grace and T. H. Kelly have been added to the list of pall bearers. They have signified their willingness to act. George J. Gould was invited to be a pall bearer. He telegraphed Mr. Dorney that he could not attend the funeral.

The interment will be in the Daly vault at Calvary Cemetery, where Mr. Daly's two children are buried. The body, which was taken charge of by Undertaker Hart as soon as it was borne from the steamship New York, still lies in the parlor of the Daly home, watched by four Sisters of Charity and almost buried in floral pieces. Some of those who have sent flowers were Mrs. Joseph J. O'Donohue, William F. Sheehan, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Miss O'Donohue, and Richard Dorney.

The body will be taken from Mr. Daly's late residence, 14 West Fiftieth Street, promptly at 9:30 o'clock, and while en route to the church the bell which Mr. Daly contributed to the cathedral chimes will toll. As the funeral procession starts down the aisle toward the altar the orchestra of fifty musicians from the Musical Mutual Protective Union will render Beethoven's funeral march. The musical part of the services, arranged by W. F. Pecher, the organist and director of the cathedral choir, is most elaborate, and will consist of the following numbers:

1. Funeral March.....Beethoven (Musical Mutual Protective Union Orchestra.)
2. Requiem .....Cherubini
3. Dies Irae, Dies Illa.....Veljeal
4. (1) Sanctus; (2) Agnus Dei.....Cherubini
5. Offertorio, Domine Jesu Cariste.....Mozart
6. Lost Chord.....Sullivan

The leading soloists will be Mrs. De Chable, soprano; Mrs. Nickel, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso, with a choir of fifty voices, augmented by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Pecher.

Ex-Judge Daly stated yesterday that his brother's will would be offered for probate to-day, and when probated its contents in full would be made public. Many personal friends of the family called yesterday to offer their condolences. Mrs. Daly was too greatly fatigued and overcome to see any of the callers

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, held on Saturday evening, resolutions were adopted expressing appreciation of the aid rendered by Augustin Daly and that it was the feeling of the board that in his decease the orphans had lost one of their most generous benefactors. It was decided that the board attend the funeral and that an expression of sympathy be conveyed to Mr. Daly's family.

TO MR. DALY'S MEMORY.

Mr. Nobles's Tribute Before Actors' Order of Friendship Members.

At a largely attended meeting of the Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship, last night, President Milton Nobles paid a tribute to the memory of the late Augustin Daly. Instead of resolutions of condolence, the lodge, by a unanimous vote, adopted the remarks of the President as the voice of the lodge. The address was ordered incorporated in the minutes and an engrossed copy sent to the widow.

Mr. Nobles said, in part:

"The passing of Augustin Daly removes from the theatrical management a figure of commanding prestige. Acting and management in this country must now revolve in their separate spheres of art and commerce. With the death of Augustin Daly, theatrical management becomes purely a commercial proposition. Whether this condition is for the good of the profession at large we need not now consider. But it is fit that this representative body take public cognizance of the final exit of this representative man. To all earnest, thoughtful actors and to each student of the contemporaneous drama this death will assume the nature of a personal loss. A man of lofty ideals, and with the unquestioned courage of his convictions, his forceful personality has left an impress upon the modern stage not equaled by any of his contemporaries. As a dramatist, he will rank among the first of native writers. As a stage director, none will question his superlative gifts. As a

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Common Stock
OF THE
North Shore Traction Co.

Some of the holders of the above stock have not replied to notices heretofore mailed to all stockholders of record, probably through failure to receive the notices because their stock was not registered in their own names. Such parties are requested to send their names, addresses, and the amounts held by them to the undersigned. All but 2¼ per cent. of the above stock has been deposited with the undersigned under the agreement of March 29, 1899, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$12,000,000

First Mortgage Collateral Trust 4½ Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds,

OF THE

Washington Traction & Electric Co.

DATED JUNE 1, 1899. DUE JUNE 1, 1949.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS without deduction for any tax imposed by the United States or any State or Municipal Authority, which the Traction Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under and by reason of any present or future law.

Interest Payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the City of New York. Bonds may be redeemed at option of Company at 107½ and accrued interest, upon five months' notice.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee.

THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY controls, by the ownership of over 90% of their respective capitalstocks, the following Street Railroads and Electric Light Companies in the City of Washington, D. C.:

STREET RAILROADS:

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD CO.,
COLUMBIA RAILWAY COMPANY,
ANACOSTIA AND POTOMAC RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
GEORGETOWN AND TENNALLYTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIGHTWOOD RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, WOODSIDE AND FOREST GLEN RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND GREAT FALLS ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
WASHINGTON AND ROCKVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES:

POTOMAC AND ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY,
UNITED STATES ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY.

These are the only Electric Light Companies now operating or authorized to operate in the City of Washington, D. C.

The Railroad Companies have 116.38 miles of track, all of which is under electric traction, or in process of conversion.

The Electric Light Companies have seventy-two miles of subways, with about four hundred miles of duct, besides many miles of overhead wires.

BONDS.

Authorized Issue, $20,000,000.00.

Reserved to retire outstanding bonds of constituent companies	**$6,558,000 00**
Held for future uses of Company	**1,442,000 00**
Now Issued	**12,000,000 00**
Total	**$20,000,000 00**

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A STATEMENT MADE TO THE BANKERS BY MESSRS. F. C. STEVENS, O. T. CROSBY, AND C. A. LIEB (COPIES OF WHICH MAY BE HAD IF DESIRED).

"THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN THE TREASURIES OF THE VARIOUS COMPANIES, A PORTION OF WHICH IS BEING USED IN SUBSTITUTING ELECTRIC TRACTION FOR CABLE AND HORSE POWER AND IN BUILDING EXTENSIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE CASH NOW TO BE PROVIDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES, AND FOR THE ACQUISITION OF OUTSTANDING SHARES AND AS SECURITY FOR THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ON BONDS IS APPROXIMATELY $3,275,000.00.

The work of reconstruction and the building of extensions will be virtually completed about September 1st, 1899. With the advantages to be derived from the amalgamation of the properties, the utilization of underground electric power, the railway extensions, and the general extension of the electric-light lines recently authorizd by Congress, we estimate for the year beginning July 1st, 1899:

GROSS EARNINGS:

From Railway properties	**$1,750,000 00**
From Lighting properties	**550,000 00**
Total	**$2,300,000 00**
Operating expenses	**1,150,000 00**
Net income	**$1,150,000 00**
Total fixed charges	**887,480 00**
Surplus	**$262,520 00**

In our opinion this estimate will be exceeded by the actual results.

In fact, the figures arrived at by Messrs. H. H. Vreeland and F. S. Pearson of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company of New York, men justly considered pre-eminent as street railroad experts, are, as appear in their appended reports, in excess of our estimates.

Dr. Louis Duncan of Baltimore, Electrical Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad System of New York, concurs in these figures.

The Report of Messrs. Vreeland & Pearson, above referred to, is as follows:

CABLE BUILDING, 621 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, May 31, 1899.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Esq.,
President United States Mortgage and Trust Co.,
59 Cedar Street, New York.

Dear Sir:

By your request we have examined the Washington Street Railway and Electric Lighting Properties, the control of which is about to be transferred to the Washington Traction and Electric Company, and also have studied the reports and estimates of Mr. Oscar T. Crosby and Dr. Louis Duncan.

From our examination, it is apparent that the conditions in Washington are particularly favorable for such a plan as thereby a large increase in gross revenue should be obtained and a material reduction in operating expenses effected.

The street railway properties have been subject to the disadvantages of independent operation, and on this account the suburban lines have been unable to reach the shopping districts and other important points in the heart of the City.

This condition of affairs has, without question, retarded the development and growth of the suburbs, and when under the proposed plan through cars are run to this section of the City, from the suburbs, the traffic in this outside territory should be materially increased.

The opening of the new routes and lines of travel now made feasible should greatly benefit the public and add largely to the revenue of the City itself.

A substantial portion of the mileage of the roads is still operated by animal traction, and when these lines are equipped with electricity a large increase in revenue should be obtained.

In view of the present revenue of the various street railway lines and the increase due to electric equipment as shown by the experience in other cities, as well as the increase to be expected from a consolidated management, we are convinced that the gross revenue of these properties will equal $1,850,000.00 per year.

The cost of operation on many of the lines is much above the average, and would appear to be excessive under the conditions existing in the City of Washington, where the climate is much more favorable to electric traction than in New York and other Northern cities. This large cost of operating has been due undoubtedly to the necessity of maintaining so many different organizations. Under the proposed plan with the properties under the direction of capable men, the cost of operation should not exceed fifty per cent. of the gross income, and this percentage should be greatly reduced until about forty per cent. covers the actual cost of operation.

The City of Washington offers an attractive field for the electric-lighting business. But for the undue competition between the two companies, and the legal restrictions as to extensions now removed by Congress, their respective gross and net revenue would have been considerably increased. As an illustration it may be mentioned that the revenue of the Gas Company from public lighting has been about $190,000, as against $65,000 for both of the Electric Lighting Companies.

In a city like Washington, especially where electric lighting is far preferable, this result is wholly disproportionate, and under normal conditions should be practically reversed. Moreover, in a city the size of Washington, the present gross revenue of the two companies is extremely small, and under proper management should be largely increased.

With the contracts which the companies now have in hand, and allowing about twelve per cent. normal increase, the gross revenue for the first year should be about $550,000.00.

By close attention to development of new business on the part of the management, this gross revenue should be increased within three years to nearly if not quite $1,000,000. The cost of operating the electric lighting plant should not exceed the percentage required for the operation of the railroads.

We should estimate the combined revenue for the lighting and railway companies at about $2,400,000.00, and within three years there should be combined revenue of at least $3,000,000.00.

As regards the extensions which it is proposed to build, and the reconstruction of the present lines with the electric conduit system, we are informed that the company has on hand, or is about to provide, about $3,500,000.00, which amount we consider ample for the purpose intended.

We remain,

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) H. H. VREELAND (Prest. Metropolitan St. R'way Co. of New York.)
F. S. PEARSON (Chief Engineer Metropolitan St. Railway Co. of New York.)

Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS AND COPIES OF THE MORTGAGE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HAVING SOLD $4,250,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINING $7,750,000 AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CHECK FOR 5 PER CENT. OF THE PAR OF THE BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR; BALANCE PAYABLE ON ALLOTMENT AT WHICH TIME INTERIM CERTIFICATES OF THE TRUST COMPANY WILL BE DELIVERED FOR THE BONDS.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1899, AT 10 A. M., AND CLOSE AT OR BEFORE 3 P. M. ON THE SAME DAY.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION.

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FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF $3,232,000

First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. 30 Year Gold Bonds

(DUE MAY 1ST, 1929),

AND

14,000 Shares 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock

OF

The United Electric Light and Power Company,

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and all the stock of the Northern Electric Company, thus being a practical consolidation of ALL THE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The capitalization of the United Electric Light and Power Company is as follows:

First consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. 30-year gold bonds	**$4,500,000**
5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock	**1,000,000**
Common stock	**2,000,000**

Statements prepared for us from the books of the constituent companies, operated separately and in active competition, show for the twelve months ending December 31st, 1898, combined gross earnings of over $602,000, and for several years past a net income considerably in excess of the present fixed charges of The United Electric Light and Power Company. The reports of experts indicate a great reduction in operating expenses as a direct result of the consolidation of the several companies, thereby largely increasing the net earnings apart from any estimated increase in gross receipts.

The FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS of The United Electric Light and Power Company are coupon, of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal, and are a lien upon all the properties, rights, franchises, etc., now owned or which may hereafter be acquired by that Company, subject only to $268,000 underlying bonds outstanding. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without any deduction for any tax or taxes which the Company may be required to retain or deduct therefrom by any present or future law of the United States, or of the State of Maryland for State purposes.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first of November and first of May at the banking-house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

Maryland Trust Company, Trustee of the mortgage.

Of the total amount of first consolidated bonds authorized under the mortgage $268,000 are to be reserved to provide, at or before maturity, for an equal amount of underlying bonds, being the total amount of such bonds outstanding, $1,000,000 bonds are to be held in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand, leaving $3,232,000 bonds to be issued at once.

The PREFERRED STOCK, of the par value of $50 per share, is limited to 20,000 shares, of which 6,000 shares are to be reserved in the treasury of the Company, to be issued only if and as future requirements of the Company may demand.

This stock is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends payable out of the net earnings of the Company at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, semi-annually, November first and May first in each and every year.

Application will be made to have the bonds and preferred stock "listed" on the Baltimore Stock Exchange.

After careful investigation we have purchased the above $3,232,000 bonds and the 14,000 shares of preferred stock, and now offer the bonds for sale at par and accrued interest and the preferred stock at forty dollars ($40) per share and accrued dividend, at which price this stock would yield a net income of about 6¼ per cent. per annum. Each to be paid for on Monday, the 3d day of July, 1899, at which time negotiable receipts will be issued, exchangeable for bonds and preferred stock, if the engraved bonds and certificates of stock are not then ready for delivery.

Copies of the Agreement for Consolidation, mortgage, counsel's opinion, etc., may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Subscriptions for the bonds and preferred stock will be received until 12 o'clock Friday, the 23d day of June, 1899, but the right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said date, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible after the closing of subscriptions.

Alex. Brown & Sons,
Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Co.,
BALTIMORE, MD.
June 19th, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Republic Iron and Steel Stocks
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$3,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
WM. C. EDWARDS, 2d Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS:

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
August Belmont,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Walter G. Oakman,
E. H. Harriman,	Henry H. Rogers,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates for the Preferred & Common Stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Voting Trust agreement, dated June 22, 1898, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the holders of Trust Certificates issued by the undersigned for the Preferred and Common Stock of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has been called, to be held at the office of said Railroad Company, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on June 26, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the amount of said Preferred Stock by the issue of $20,000,000 par value additional of such Preferred Stock, and to increase the amount of said Common Stock by the issue of $10,000,000 par value additional of said Common Stock, in order to carry out the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed on June 16, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened June 27, 1899.

Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

WILLIAM SALOMON,
ABRAHAM WOLFF,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
CHARLES H. COSTER,
Voting Trustees.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 29th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following numbered bonds of the BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the Sinking Fund Provision of the Indenture of Trust, viz.:

71	328	347	353
95	437	447	475
127	506	522	538
141	561	568	580
155	591	622	646
160	695	697	704
219	713	717	737
222	753	785	791
241	801	806	819
252	835	847	854
308	866	910	957
979	983		

Said Bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee. Interest on said bonds will cease Saturday, July 1st, 1899.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET.
New York, June 9, 1899.

To the Holders of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant General First Mortgage Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds:

Holders of registered bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company on the basis of **$1,100 Prior Lien Bonds (ex-coupon due July 1st, 1899) for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.**

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from January 1st to June 30th, 1899, will be paid in cash on July 1st, to the registered holder.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

ALL CUSTOMERS ON OUR BOOKS FRIDAY (23d) at 10 A. M. will receive information that can positively be relied upon for 10 to 50 points immediate profit; principal guaranteed; accounts should be opened not later than 5 o'clock Thursday.
Cash or margin. Com., 1-16.
BROKERS, P. O. Box 1,354.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Havana, 27 Cuba Street.
Santiago, 10 Marina Street.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits... $500,000

TRANSACTS a general trust business.

ALLOWS LIBERAL RATES of interest on deposits and trust funds.

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

QUALIFIED AND EMPOWERED to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has been designated **"Fiscal Agents of the Government of the United States,"** in Cuba, and has established offices at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in Cuba, and to transact a general banking business.

OFFICERS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL M. JARVIS..... } VICE
ROLAND R. CONKLIN..... } PRESIDENTS
S. L. CONKLIN.....SECRETARY
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON..TRUST OFFICER

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, June 14, 1899.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the Company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid August 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 14, 1899.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on July 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 24, 1899.

On August 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Utah and Northern Railway Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1st, 1899, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, 1899.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company,
New York, June 8, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.25) PER SHARE on the PREFERRED STOCK of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on Thursday, July 20th, 1899, to the holders of the Preferred Stock as registered at the close of the transfer books of the Preferred Stock on June 30th, 1899; and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on June 30th, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M. on July 21, 1899. L. C. DEMING, Asst. Secretary.

Referring to above notice, dividend checks will be mailed on July 20, 1899, to preferred stockholders whose dividend orders are on file at this office. H. W. GARDINER, Asst. Treasurer,
59 Cedar St., N. Y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Coupons No. 4, due July 1, 1899, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity, upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Temporary receipts will be issued for packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1899. Coupons Nos. 2 and 3 are payable by The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

The Books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, June 24, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 1.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company,
32 Nassau St., New York.
Interest on Preferred Stock.

Interest at 6% per annum from April 18th, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, will be paid at the Company's office, on the par of the preferred stock of the Company on and after July 1st to Preferred Stockholders of record on June 22d. Books close at the office of the CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, 27 Pine St., New York, June 22d, at 3 P. M. and reopen July 5th at 10 A. M. S. D. SCHENCK, Treas.

Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York, June 14th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 123.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 5th next.

M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Ice Company,
Chicago, Ill., June 14th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899, and also a quarterly dividend of 1½ PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of June 21st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 21st and remain closed until July 3d, 1899. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
May 29th, 1899.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Royal Baking Powder Company.
New York, June 14, 1899.

A dividend of 2% for the four months ending June 30, 1899, will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business June 24, 1899.

Transfer books will close at 12 M. June 24, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. July 3, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN MORRIS, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Tuesday, June 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will reopen July 3, 1899, at 10 A. M.

W. G. BROWN, Secretary.
Philadelphia, June 13, 1899.

P. Lorillard Company.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on Monday, June 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, July 3d, 1899, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1st, 1899.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 16th, 1899.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST CONsolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company, will close at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New York, Saturday, June 24, at 12 M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1899, and will open July 1, 1899, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH M. HILL, Secretary.
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1899.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
New York, June 15, 1899.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable July 1, 1899, to stockholders of record June 19, 1899. Transfer books close June 19, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

All the pessimists are deep in the dumps over what they pronounce the deadly dullness in Wall Street. This worry is about as much warranted as most of the other bear complaints; and the fact of it is that up to date the New York Stock Exchange record of transactions is just about double the total for the same period of last year, and even greater compared with years preceding—all of which yields the usual illustration of how logical a professional growler can be. About 50,000,000 shares of stock were dealt in from New Year's to the middle of June, 1898, while this year the figures approach 100,000,000. Still, in Wall Street it is useless to try to discourage folks from worrying just because they have no reason for it.

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A number of impending developments possibly ready for announcement this week may figure to some extent influentially in the security market. Hints are heard of Manhattan Elevated directory resignations, there are forecasts touching Reading and Lehigh Valley relationships, and unique suggestions intimate a Pennsylvania—Jersey Central combination. Basis does not plainly appear for even vague representations akin to these, but Wall Street in passive mood can contentedly discuss any manner of item interesting.

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For the immediate present, however, no topic evokes quite so much interest in the Stock Exchange district as the matter of the financial mysteries of one of the new trusts, the American Steel and Wire Company. A dividend promised months ago is of a sudden officially put in doubt; and Wall Street, full of people who have bought the stock on dividend expectations, is calling the incident a scandal.

But it can perhaps be urged that severest criticism ought to be withheld pending a meeting of the company's fifteen Directors called for the latter part of this week.

Some plain talk, some aggressive conduct, is promised for that meeting. A great New York banking house, having its name at stake, will be represented there; and any policy winking at bad faith will meet that interest's sternest opposition—its public condemnation. But were speculative stakes are big conservative adivsers have sometimes been overridden. There was Cordage.

***

Cordage—and what was the matter (one of the matters) there? Didn't that trust make money, couldn't it show surpluses, hadn't it every outward evidence of prosperity—and were not its official statements, all rosy, proclaimed on every Wall Street curbstone?

Speculation in raw materials showed handsomely for awhile

be more liberal than heretofore. In Philadelphia financial circles there is also a feeling that, under Mr. Cassatt, the Pennsylvania and Pan Handle systems will ultimately be merged through the abolition of the "Pennsylvania Company" arrangement, whereby the Pan Handle and other Western lines are operated, not by the Pennsylvania itself, but by an operating company controlled by it. Pan Handle stockholders are naturally much encouraged by this prospect.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Except on one or two days the curb market during the past week showed very little activity. The improvement apparent in the market at the close of the previous week was to some degree continued, but the course of the market was irregular, and in several prominent issues, especially among the electric stocks, there were substantial net losses, while a number of stocks ended the week with net gains of a point or more. The most prominent of the special causes affecting the curb market during the past week was the announcement of dividends on several of the new industrial stocks. Nearly all the issues that have been active and prominent on the curb during recent months are new stocks that were put upon the market within the past twelve months. Dividends, then, are practically a new factor in the group of active curb stocks, and one which from this time on will probably largely determine the course of the several stocks. Royal Baking Powder preferred, Otis Elevator preferred, Kentucky Distilleries preferred, and Electric Vehicle common are among the stocks upon which dividends have been recently declared, and all these issues, with the exception of Electric Vehicle common, made net gains for the week amounting to 1 point or more, and were all strong at the close. The approach of the half-yearly dividend period has given rise to various reports concerning probable dividends on several other stocks than those which the past week have added to the list of dividend-payers.

A dividend is expected on National Salt preferred, and friends of the company say that, in all probability, it will be declared very shortly, and that at the same time a dividend will be declared on the preferred stock. It is presumed that the preferred dividend will be a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., while the rumor is that at least 1 per cent. will be declared on the common stock. It is said that the earnings of the company would warrant even a larger distribution of profits within the next few weeks than that required to pay dividends on the common and preferred stocks at the rates named. During the past week National Salt common gained 2 points, closing at 44 bid, but the preferred stock, after declining early in the week and recovering later, closed as on the previous Saturday, at 75 bid. In some quarters a dividend on Havana Commercial preferred has been looked for. It is said, however, by persons closely connected with the company that the declaration of the first quarterly dividend on Havana Commercial preferred will be delayed until the completion of the first quarter of the company's fiscal year, which begins July 1. It is said, however, that the past earnings of the company would fully enable it to declare a dividend on the preferred stock at an earlier date if the Directors so elect. Late in the week the execution of a market order in Havana Commercial preferred caused a sharp break in that stock, and though it recovered more than a point on Saturday, it ended the week with a net loss of 1½ points, at 68½ bid.

Conflicting rumors in regard to the local gas situation made the course of New Amsterdam Gas somewhat irregular, and it ended the week with a fractional net gain in the common stock and a net loss of 1 point in the preferred stock and in the bonds. The report that the gas war is very near its end was again repeated and again denied. It is said, on one hand, that the situation is practically what it was when the several city gas companies openly reduced the price of gas, while others maintain the position they assumed in the beginning, and say that the gas war is not to last much longer. Definite information in regard to the outcome of the war has thus far been wanting, and little has occurred to support one view or the other.

Electric Vehicle common was strong early in the week, on the declaration of a 2 per cent. dividend, but later on this stock, as well as Electric Vehicle preferred, showed weakness, which was attributed to the announcement of the formation of a new vehicle company, to be known as the Riker Electric Vehicle Company. Electric Vehicle common lost 7 points net for the week, and closed at 105 bid. The second payment of $5 on the New England Electric Vehicle Transportation Company's stock became due on Thursday, and this brought about a slight decline in the stock. It closed for the week at 12¾ bid, against 8½ on the previous Saturday, which, allowing for the payment of $5 on the stock, showed a fractional net loss.

New York Electric Vehicle Transportation was dull but fairly strong, and ended the week with a net gain of three-quarters of 1 point. It was reported during the week, although not officially announced, that at the meeting of the Directors of the Electric Vehicle Company, held last Monday, it was determined to purchase a large block of the stock of the New York Electric Vehicle Transportation Company, which still remained in the treasury of that company. It is said that the amount of the New York Transportation Company's stock thus purchased was 60,000 shares, and that the Electric Vehicle Company paid for it at the rate of $10 per share, which is the amount thus far paid on the stock by the public.

Standard Oil was unfavorably affected by the several rumors in regard to the reorganization of the company, but after the official announcement of the changes to be made in the Standard Oil Company's stock the price of the stock became firmer. It ended the week, however, with a net loss of 5¼ points, closing at 454½ bid. Amalgamated Copper was very dull during the whole week, and closed somewhat lower.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: Union Pacific Railroad Company and P. Lorillard Company.

Alexander Brown & Sons and the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of Baltimore offer at par and accrued interest $3,232,000 first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, and 14,000 shares 5 per cent. cumulative preferred stock at $40 per share and accrued dividend of the United Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, Md. This company is a consolidation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company with the Brush Electric Company, and owns all the bonds and stock of the Northern Electric Company. For the years ending Dec. 31, 1898, the combined gross earnings were over $802,000. Subscriptions will be received until noon on Friday.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Brown Brothers & Co., and Kountze Brothers offer for public subscription at par and accrued interest, $7,750,000 first mortgage collateral trust 4½ per cent fifty-year gold bonds, due 1949, of the Washington Traction and Electric Company, which has acquired the Potomac Electric and United States Electric Companies of Washington, D. C., and the following street railway companies of that city: Metropolitan, Columbia, Anacostia, Georgetown, Brightwood, Forest Glen, Great Falls, and Rockville. The electric companies are the only ones authorized to furnish electric lighting and power in the City of Washington, and the railroad companies own a total mileage of 116. Subscription books will be opened on Wednesday at 10, and close at 3 P. M. on that day or earlier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Exchange Fire Insurance Company,
37 Pine St.
New York, June 14, 1899.

The Annual Election of Directors and Inspectors of the Exchange Fire Ins. Co. will be held at the office of the Company, 37 Pine Street, WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Poll open from 12 to 1 o'clock. C. E. FOUNTAIN, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Albany & Sus. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	1½	July 20	June 30	July 21
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	June 30	June 3	June 30
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	June 3	June 12
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1*	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	2	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	June 19
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A. (semi-annual)	2	July 31	June 26	July 1
Chi. Gt. West. deb. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	2½	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi. & N'west. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 6	June 8	June 19
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 20	June 30	July 6
D. & Rio Grande pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 17	July 10	July 18
Des Moines & Ft. D. pf. (annual)	7	Aug. 1	July 5	Aug. 2
East Pennsylvania	3	July 18	.....	.....
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	July 15	.....	.....
Little Schuylkill Nav. R. R. & Coal	3	July 6	June 20	July 6
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Manhattan Railway (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 1	July 17
N. Y. & Harlem (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	June 30	June 17	July 1
Northern Central	3	July 15	June 30	July 15
Northern Pacific	1	Aug. 3	July 11	July 24
Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	2	July 1	June 17	July 3
Phila., Wil. & Baltimore	3	July 1	.....	.....
Ren. & Saratoga (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
Rio Grande Western pf.	$1.25	Aug. 1	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 6	June 22	July 6
United N. J. R. R. & Can. (quarter)	2½	July 10	June 20	July 1

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City (quarter)	3	June 30	June 16	June 20
Continental Passenger (Phila.)	$3	June 30	.....	.....
Hestonville Passenger Railway	2	July 1	June 21	July 2
Hestonville Passenger Ry. pf.	3	July 1	June 21	July 2
Ridge Ave. Ry.	$3	July 1	June 13	July 2
Union Passenger Ry., Phila.	$4.75	July 1	.....	.....
West End St. Ry. (Boston) pf.	4	July 1	June 17	July 2
West Phil. Passenger Co.	$5	July 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCK.

Chase National	6	July 1	June 23	July 3
Fifth Avenue Bank	20	July 1	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue Bank (extra)	5	July 1	June 24	July 1
First National, B'klyn (semi-annual)	8	June 24	.....	.....
First National, B'klyn (extra)	2	June 24	.....	.....
National Broadway (semi-annual)	6	July 1	.....	.....
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	July 1	June 20	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

American Surety Co. (quarter)	2	June 30	June 17	July 1
Franklin, Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 22	July 3
Guaranty	6	July 1	June 20	July 2
Knickerbocker T. Co. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Manufacturers', Brooklyn (quarter)	2	July 1	June 24	July 3
Real Estate Trust (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 19	July 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Beet Sugar pf.*	.....	July 1	June 22	July 5
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
American Express	3	July 1	June 3	July 17
Am. Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 3	July 17
Am. Steel Casting pf.	3½	June 29	June 19	July 1
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (quarter)	2	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 13	July 5
Am. Sug. Ref. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 3	June 13	July 5
American Thread pf.	2½	July 1	May 29	July 1
Binghamton (N. Y.) Gas Works	1	July 20	July 8	July 21
Boston Towboat Co.	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
Calumet & Hecla Mining (quarter)	$20	June 28	.....	.....
Central Firework pf.	4½	June 28	June 1	June 24
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chi. Junc. Rys. & Union Stock Yds. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 3
Cleve. & San. Brewing pf.	3	July 1	June 24	July 5
Columbus (Ohio) G., L. & Heat pf.	3	June 20	June 20	July 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 3
Consolidated Car Heating	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat. Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Dominion Coal pf.	4	July 1	June 15	June 27
Electric Vehicle Co.	2	July 1	June 20	July 5
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	June 30	June 20	July 1
E. I. G. L., Phila., pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 3	June 23	July 1
E. W. Bliss Co. (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 28	July 1
E. W. Bliss Co. pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 28	July 1
Federal Steel Co.	1¼	July 20	June 26	July 10
Federal Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	June 26	July 10
Finance Co. of Phila. 1st pf. (quarter.)	$1.50	July 1	June 20	July 3
General Electric	1½	July 15	June 20	July 17
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	June 26	June 20	June 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	June 26	June 20	June 26
International Bell Telephone	6	July 1	June 30	July 3
International Paper (quarter)	1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Int. Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 1
Ky. Dist. & W. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 21	July 3
Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 21	July 3
Lamson Cons. Store Service	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Maryland Coal pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 1
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Mergenthaler Lin. Co. (extra)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Nat. Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 16	July 1
Old Dominion Steamship	3	July 1	June 14	July 2
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 24	July 17
Pressed Steel Car Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 10	June 19	July 10
Quincy R. R. Bridge	$5	July 1	June 21	July 2
Royal Baking Powder pf. (4 months)	2	July 1	June 24	July 3
Standard Gas Light Co. (quarter)	1	June 30	June 17	July 1
Stand. Gas. L. Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3	June 30	June 17	July 1
Street's West. Stable Car L. pf.	3½	July 1	June 17	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 17	July 5
Torrington Co. pf.	3½	July 1	June 21	July 1
Union Bag & Paper pf.	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	July 1	June 20	July 2
Union Switch & Signal pf.	1½	July 10	June 30	July 11
United Shoe Machinery	2	July 15	.....	.....
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	.....	.....
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	July 1	.....	.....
United States Oil (extra)	50c	July 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 3
Welsbach Light	50c	June 23	June 17	June 24
Western Union Telegraph (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 5
Westinghouse Air Brake	2½	July 10	June 30	July 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 10	June 30	July 11
Westing. El. & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 24	July 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Exchange Fire Insurance Co.	.....	.....	June 28	Annual
Michigan Telephone Co.	June 14	June 27	June 26	Annual

*At rate of 6 per cent. per annum on par of preferred stock from April 18, 1899.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 14, 1899.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BEDFORD BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,209,782.00
Overdrafts		356.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$123,209.09	
Due from approved reserve agents	100,000.00	223,209.00
Banking house and lot	50,313.00	
Other real estate	28,803.60	79,116.60
Mortgages owned		29,725.00
Stocks and bonds		7,499.25
Specie		30,027.55
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		100,187.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	33,738.00	
Other items carried as cash	1,686.43	35,424.43
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	3,000.00	
Revenue stamps	1,062.67	4,062.67
		$1,719,389.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$150,000.00
Surplus fund	85,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	36,688.96
Due depositors	1,447,701.00
	$1,719,389.96

State of New York, County of Kings, ss.:

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, President of Bedford Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,223 Bedford Av., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made. And Howard M. Smith, the Cashier, is absent and cannot join in this report.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1899. HENRY M. HEATH, [Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,295,001.10
Overdrafts		156.48
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$120,000.00	
Banking house and lot	4,500.00	415,307.72
Other real estate		124,500.00
Bonds		47,430.65
Specie		684,482.17
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		519,439.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$258,782.17	
Other items carried as cash	35,004.13	289,686.30
U. S. Red. agency		6,000.00
		$5,381,953.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$422,700.00
Surplus fund	205,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	282,259.73
Due depositors	4,471,086.69
Unpaid dividends	907.00
	$5,381,953.42

H. B. BRUNDRETT, President.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,541,401.23
Overdrafts		118.44
Due from approved reserve agents		182,057.85
Banking house and lot	$80,000.00	
Other real estate	48,400.00	128,400.00
Stocks and bonds		515,850.82
Specie		240,646.68
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		99,885.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$81,099.17	
Other items carried as cash	28,840.95	109,940.12
		$2,818,300.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	100,354.70
Due depositors	1,773,025.04
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	343,692.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,227.68
	$2,818,300.14

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President, and NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CLINTON W. STARKEY, President.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me. [Seal of Notary.] JOS. E. KEHOE.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WEST SIDE BANK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,139,648.03
Overdrafts		629.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		271,268.40
Real estate		63,917.39
Stocks and bonds		392,065.47
Specie		489,010.66
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		350,228.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$157,359.27	
Other items carried as cash	20,627.99	177,987.26
		$3,884,754.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	130,177.20
Due depositors	3,214,142.41
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	90,434.95
	$3,884,754.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President, and THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier, of West Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 485 and 487 8th Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN, President.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1899, before me. [Seal of Notary.] NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$560,527.14
Due from approved reserve agents		106,042.80
Banking house and lot		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds		410,837.38
Specie		106,634.97
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		62,602.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,018.03	
Other items carried as cash	3,765.86	28,783.89
		$1,291,428.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	169,331.78
Due depositors	851,772.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	70,323.44
	$1,291,428.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 402 Hudson Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and he further says that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made; and JOHN S. McLEAN, the President, is absent and cannot join in this report.

WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by deponent the 17th day of June, 1899, before me. [Seal of Notary.] WM. JNO. BARR,
Notary Public, (22,) N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION SQUARE BANK,

at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,297,286.28
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$194,918.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	474,327.21	669,245.22
Stocks and bonds		59,620.45
Specie		58,808.02
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		148,567.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$176,468.06	
Other items carried as cash	23,517.09	199,985.75
		$3,433,512.72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	61,528.01
Due depositors	2,921,512.54
Unpaid dividends	$411.00
Tax fund	61.17
	472.17
	$3,433,512.72

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERICK WAGNER, President.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me. LOUIS A. FAHS,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, June 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M., in Room 124, Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

156—Barton vs. 3d Av. R. R.
170—Blank vs. Dry Dock, &c. R. R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

160—Hudson R. Lighterage Co. vs. Murray.
162—Hastorf vs. McDonald Dredging Co.
168—Same vs. Tug Municipal.
166—Brooklyn Transfer Co. vs. Tug J. A. Lawrence.
167—Clyde SS Co. vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, June 20, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bushby vs. Tuttle.
2—Lucey vs. Dalton.
3—Ives vs. Ellis.
4—Clevenger vs. Kearney.
5—Croft vs. Keating.
6—In re Colonial Trust Co.
7—Robins vs. Robins.
8—Kip vs. Cleverdon.
9—Allen vs. Long Island City.
10—Duncan vs. Cole.
11—Trudeaumen's Nat. Bk. vs. Eppinger.
12—Peters vs. & Queen.
13—People, &c., vs. Sherman Bank.
14—Israel vs. Israel.
15—Knickerbocker vs. Kearns.
16—Howard vs. O'Brien.
17—Carmody vs. Carmody.
18—Turner vs. Van Wagoner.
19—Parke vs. Weiller.
20—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Weed.
21—In re Pickens.
22—Gurnee vs. Rossettl.
23—In re Demeritt.
24—In re Rime.
25—Wetmore vs. Taylor.
26—In re Jacobs.
27—Sullivan vs. Travis.
28—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
29—Thompson vs. Remsen.
30—In re Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
31—People, &c., vs. Flanagan.
32—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
33—Noonan vs. Schwartz.
34—Demmerle vs. Demmerle.
35—Giammelli vs. Giammelli.
36—Vettle vs. Vettle.
37—McConnell vs. Playa de Oro Mining Co.
38—Chevra Medrash vs. Makover Chevra.
39—Walker vs. Montgomery.
40—Weber vs. Weber.
41—Mandelbaum vs. Mandel.
42—Bohemian Benevolent Association vs. Jesselsohn.
43—Jesselsohn vs. Buel.
44—MacNabb vs. Porter (Lighter Co. Street.)
45—Ezrath Achim Bena Pinsk vs. Pomerantz.
46—In re Galewski.
47—Holliday vs. Lantry.
48—Adams vs. Moore.
49—In re Houlahan.
50—In re Naarden.
51—Le Bowski vs. Le Bowski.
52—Kaplan vs. Machzikei Talmud Torah School.
53—Miller vs. Miller.
54—Goodman vs. Hower & Urban Brew Co.
55—Milliken vs. Diehl.
56—Knapp vs. Smart.
57—Becker vs. Weber.
58—Neugass vs. Wright.
59—Schwoerer vs. Schwoerer.
60—Carpenter vs. Carpenter.
61—Haaren vs. Soller.
62—Price vs. Price.
63—O'Connell vs. O'Brien.
64—People, &c., vs. Berney.
65—Gross vs. Zuricker.
66—O'Connor vs. Doven.
67—Whitlock vs. Ball.
68—In re Greenlagh.
69—Stuart vs. Galligan.
70—Mackey vs. Kevlen.
71—Pittsburg Plate Gl. Co. vs. Casper.
72—Stuphen vs. Casper.
73—In re Goodwin.
74—Nugent vs. Nugent.
75—Ohio Nat. Bank vs. U. S. Guarantee Co.
76—Bryant vs. Allen.
77—In re Nelson Av.
78—Cameron vs. Gibson.
79—Ball vs. Ball.
80—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. Mining Co.
81—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan, Jamalowsky.
82—Stone vs. Fast.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Coveney vs. Kearney.
2—In re Third Av. widening.
3—In re E. 175th St.
4—In re Powers Av.
5—In re Park St.
6—In re Loring Place.
7—In re La Fountaine Av.
8—In re E. 168th St.
9—In re Elliott Place.
10—In re Lafayette Av.
11—In re E. 138th St.
12—In re Public Place at 138th St.
13—In re Clinton Av.
14—In re Hunt's Point Road.
15—In re Weeks St.
16—In re Mount Hope Place.
17—In re Townsend Av.
18—In re Sherman Av.
19—In re Grant Av.
20—In re Sheridan Av.
21—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
22—In re E. 149th St.
23—In re 176th St.
24—Standing vs. Standing.
25—Man. Ry. vs. McClenehan.
26—Chickering & Sons vs. Feltner.
1067—Hardin vs. Dixon.
1091—Barney vs. Everard.
1093—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers No. 1 vs. Gurewitz.
1095—Same vs. Frank.
542—Export Lumber Co. vs. So. Brooklyn Saw Mill Co.
1071—Kingsley vs. Friedman.
1072—Same vs. same.
1073—Same vs. same.
1069—Union Assoc. Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brewer vs. same.
1076—Sperry vs. City of New York.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conklin.
1084—Waller vs. Nat. Linseed Oil Co.
1075—Olmstead vs. Dwight.
1085—Morrill vs. Ball. Preferred Causes.
1833—Smith vs. Scannell.
3466—Prentice vs. Hazlett.
3542—Weekes vs. City of New York.
3480—McCready vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
3560—Hunter vs. Oppenheimer.

Demmerrers.
1062—Granger vs. Second Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Law and fact.

3322—Sistare vs. Sistare.
3172—Hoey vs. Hoey.
3000—Langhaar vs. Slayback.
3405—Schnaier vs. Nathan.
2747—Silverstein vs. Haight.
3218—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Lockhart.
1824—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
2626—N. Y. Asbestos Co. vs. N. Y. Fire Proof Covering Co.
1822—Cohn vs. Blum.
3970—McDonald vs. Bach.
3329—Landsberg vs. Brown.
764—Sturges vs. Melville.
1076—Landsberg vs. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank.
1940—Easton vs. Root.
1351—Westerfield vs. Cauldwell.
3043—Lapidus vs. Ritt.
8317—Wetmore vs. Timpson.
8463—Tucker vs. Tucker.
8472—Phelps vs. Barth.
8402—Jones vs. Smith.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3506—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3553—Hickey vs. Hickey.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3565—Skinner vs. Skinner.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 9 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Henry Bauman, Frederick Schweitzer 2—Frank J. Nulty.
3—Michael Episcopo. 4—Frank Pechanandi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII., for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

9535—Patterson vs. Burns.
10257—Hutchinson vs. McCracken.
9583—Alling vs.

A SUBURBAN TRIP SPOILED

Crush and Delay Mark the Trolley Journey to Yonkers.

RURAL CHARM, BUT NO PEACE

Many Complaints of Inadequate Car Service and Clumsy Schedules on the "Huckleberry" System.

It costs 35 cents to go from the City Hall to Yonkers—by electric car to the Grand Central Station and thence by train over the New York Central Road. To go from the City Hall to Yonkers via the Third Avenue elevated line to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and then over the "Huckleberry" system on trolley cars costs just 8 cents. Not only is a saving of 27 cents thus effected, but the ride on the trolley car is—or, rather, ought to be—most delightful, for once the great labyrinth of city streets is threaded the route winds out through pleasant avenues and stretches of rustic scenery that are altogether charming.

Transferring from the elevated road at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street the city tourist boards a Mount Vernon car, and is whisked out along the Boston Road to West Farms, thence along Morris Park Avenue through Van Nest, skirting Bronx Park, through Bronxdale, on through William's Bridge, Woodlawn, and Wakefield to Mount Vernon. Up to this point the town-tired man has feasted his eyes on pretty cottages, most of them having bright patches of garden in front of them, and many being adorned with porches, shaded by climbing roses and honeysuckle in full bloom. He inhales the sweet, soothing fragrance of the flowers with delight, and it lingers with his sense of smell and mingles with the refreshing odor of the stretches of woods and fields by which he is swiftly borne.

At Mount Vernon, passing outside the limits of the City of New York, he branches westward through country that is frankly and beautifully rural, up hill and down dale, past wheat fields, pasture, and woodland to Yonkers, which he happens upon perched coquettishly on a hill, and, straggling down its near slope until it loses itself among the trees in the valley, and on the other side till it is stopped abruptly by the Hudson. Or, instead, he goes eastward from Mount Vernon to New Rochelle and Glen Island to enjoy the magnificent view of the blue, island-dotted Sound.

The alluring prospect of such a ride at such modest cost is well calculated to tempt out to enjoy it on their day of rest the toilers herded in the great brick and mortar hive that Manhattan Island of necessity is, and it does; but long before they reach Mount Vernon they have reason to regret that they undertook it, especially if they have wife and children to look after, and those who have tried it once are not likely to manifest any particular desire to go through their experience a second time. But many thousands of persons who work in Manhattan live on the route to Mount Vernon, and they perforce are daily subjected to intolerable discomfort, for which the management of the Union Railway Company by its incompetency or cent-wise and dollar-foolish policy is responsible.

In the first place a grumbling public is asking itself why, the "Huckleberry" system being under the control of the Third Avenue line, the three-cent transfer privilege is not operative on that surface road as well as on the elevated road, especially as a passenger on a Third Avenue cable car can transfer to the elevated road by paying an extra 3 cents.

At the terminus at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street cars are supposed to start every three minutes for Willis Avenue, West Farms, Southern Boulevard, and Fordham. Sometimes they do start on the three-minute schedule. More often they do not. It frequently happens that two or three West Farms cars are on the loop at one and the same time, yet it apparently does not occur to the officials to start them sooner. At West Farms transfers are made east to Westchester and Unionport and west to Mount Hope, &c., but at this important junction tedious and what seem to the public wholly unnecessary delays also occur.

The service to these near-by places, however, while it leaves much room for improvement, is perfection compared to that on the equally important Mount Vernon line. Cars direct to Mount Vernon are supposed to leave One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street every ten minutes. They generally get away every quarter of an hour. Sometimes there is an interval of twenty minutes or longer. Accommodation on this line is, in fact, utterly and ridiculously inadequate. The following account of a trip to Yonkers made by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday is illustrative of what occurs every day and at all hours:

Each car from Mount Vernon that came on to the loop was crowded to its utmost capacity, passengers standing packed between the seats. As soon as it was seen by the waiting crowd there was a frantic rush for it, and the persons on board had to push their way through those anxious to take their places. Almost before it had stopped it was packed with its fresh load, so that those who had waited for it in the proper place were unable to get on it, nor less to procure seats. Four cars loaded in this way arrived, and were started again in an hour. Had a car been started every five minutes those anxious to take it could not all have found seats.

After watching the fourth car disappear the reporter joined the rush toward the fifth car, and was fortunate enough to secure a seat. This car, like the others, left many would-be passengers behind. At intervals on the Boston Road a few of the persons waiting at such points managed to squeeze on somehow. At West Farms a crowd of exasperated persons, anxious to get to Mount Vernon, but unable to find room on the cars, was left behind. Would-be passengers were also passed at Van Nest, William's Bridge, Woodlawn, and Wakefield.

At Mount Vernon those who wanted to go to Yonkers—and they were the majority—received transfers, and had to get off and wait in the sun for ten minutes for a little Harlem Station single-track car. They found ten persons already waiting for the same car. It came along at length, partly occupied, and there was a wild rush for it. Men, women, and children unable to get inside stood on the footboard, and clung on behind and before.

Harlem Station was distant only a few blocks, and here there was another change of cars, more persons, and a second annoying wait in the sun. At this point, it is true, there is a store, dignified by the name of waiting room.

Finally a Yonkers car came up, and the otherwise charming trip to that town was made under the same uncomfortable conditions of crush and annoyance.

This as before said is of daily occurrence, and yet all that is required to remedy this state of things and make the trip one of the most enjoyable to be obtained in the country around Manhattan Island is the laying of a few extra miles of rails, the addition of a few more cars, and the employment of a few more men.

Complaints that there is not an adequate through service were frequent and bitter yesterday, both on the northward and southward journey, for the trip back was, if it possibly could be so, more uncomfortable than the trip out.

Townsend Young Memorial Window.

SING SING, N. Y., June 18.—A memorial window was unveiled this morning in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church to the memory of Townsend Young, who was one of the most prominent members of the church. The window cost $5,000, and it was given by Mr. Young's widow. It is set in the south wall opposite the preacher's desk. It 15 feet wide by 25 feet high, and contains over 100 figures. It was designed by Frederick Wilson, and is a portrayal of his interpretation of the "Te Deum."

What to Read This Summer—100 Books

As already announced THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue on June 24 (next Saturday) a special number of its SATURDAY REVIEW devoted to books for SUMMER READING. ONE HUNDRED such books have been selected from the books of the past twelve months, and with each title will be printed a descriptive notice. The endeavor has been to restrict the selection to the best books for Summer reading that have been published during the period named. THE SATURDAY REVIEW will be enlarged for this occasion to double its usual size—that is, it will comprise 32 pages—and the variety of reading matter, aside from this special feature, will be large and striking. THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 24, including THE SATURDAY REVIEW, will provide the largest amount of good reading matter ever sold for 1 cent. There will be almost as much matter in this one issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW alone as is contained in FOUR numbers of the highest-priced American magazines.—Adv.

DR. HILLIS ON PROGRESS.

No Reformer, He Declares, Can Be Overzealous, but He Can Be Overhurried.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached his last sermon of this Summer yesterday morning in Plymouth Church. He will not occupy the pulpit again until Fall.

Dr. Hillis said that no passage of Scripture had a more practical bearing upon life than that which said that in the sight of the Lord a thousand years were as a day. "To the lover of his kind," he said, "nothing is so hard to bear as the slow upward progress of society. Man is not accustomed to intervals in which a thousand years are as a day. Man is accustomed to brief intervals. But no Christian reformer or patriot need be sick with hope because it is long deferred.

"Optimists we all are, but life's worries and delays are such as to give a man pause. Why these delays if God loves the triumph of justice? He who sows the seeds of Christian character and culture must be patient. The truly great man has the courage of the future and can wait. For the best things nature asks a long time. The wooden cart journeyed a long way to the horseless carriage. A thousand years are required for the home of to-day, because it is high and fine.

"In the realm of law and social liberty the best things ask for time. Out of nothing nothing ever came. He who holds in his hand modern book holds the fruitage of long years. The sciences increase in value only as time is spent on them. How rude was man's early thought of religion! Slowly it began to be preceived that a parent who monopolizes the best for himself stands out a monster of degradation. When a thousand years had become as a day Christ entered the earthly scene and unveiled God as desiring to minister unto others, not to be ministered to. Slowly God increases in richness until at last, as we knqw Him better, praise unto God becomes unspeakably rich.

"Man to-day looks forward to the Church's future with terror. But the time will come when Christianity will be automatic in all citizens and will need no temple or teacher. Men with Christianity automatic in the heart will need less of Christianity through outward institutions.

"Society cannot be hurried. No reformer can be overzealous for man's progress, but he can be overhurried. Multitudes are trying to settle the labor question, but the labor problem will never be settled until the last man lies in his grave.

"Despite all pessimists and croakers, the ideals of men were never so high as to-day. The upward movement may be slow, but if God and nature ask time for physical processes, shall we not ask time for the perfection of the Christian heart?"

FUTURE OF THE CHURCH.

Must Become Reasonable, Says Dr. Crowe, to Draw Men.

"Will the Coming Man Go to Church?" was the title of the sermon delivered yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Crowe, pastor of the Church of Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue. In part he said:

"Those who openly object to religion, the honest disbelievers, claim that faith and worship are dying out. They point to the wide negligence of church service as proof of it. They ask you, 'Where are the young men of New York City this morning?' The objector will tell you that the young men in the main have abandoned the Church because their fathers have become indifferent to it.

"The evangelical churchman who weeps over the Sabbath breaking of the present age, and the disbeliever in religion, who at least tries to rejoice in the decay of religion, give the same reason for this widespread abandonment of the churches. They both say that the world is ceasing to be religious, because it is giving up all vital belief in the old creeds. Evangelical and atheist unite in saying that modern liberalism is the reason for modern irreligion.

"Is religion by its very nature superstitious, and in striking at superstition do we kill religion? If that is a fact we ought to know it that we may consciously set out to want a superstitious world with religion, or a rational and scientific world without prayer and without hope. If that is the alternative let us candidly face the issue, and make up our minds as honest people who want other people to be happy, what we would better do about it.

"Now what is the Universalist Church here for? To teach men that they can be religious without being superstitious; that they can believe in God without believing the numerical puzzle of the Trinity; that they can believe in heaven without believing in hell; that they can believe in just punishment without believing in unjust punishment; that they can believe in Divine inspiration without believing in the One Hundredth and Ninth Paslm; that they can worship God with full and free and happy hearts without being afraid of His infinite wrath; that they can have every good thing in religion without any of the old superstitions which have made it a burden.

"The world is fated to become scientific, rational, and superstitious. Though people cling fondly to superstition now with a desperate feeling that they must be superstitious in order to be religious that is transient. The coming time is to be soberminded, philosophic, reasonable. It will be reasonable without religion, unless religion becomes reasonable."

DEMONS OF THIS EPOCH.

The Rev. Dr. Carson on the Modern Fight with Evil.

The Rev. J. F. Carson, D. D., preached last night in the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on the story of the healing of the demoniac which is recorded in the fifth chapter of the Gospel of Mark. Dr. Carson made a present-day application of the story, saying, in part:

"It is easy to accept the representations of the Scriptures in the matter of demonology when we know that some matters of human life are explained by these representations which would be otherwise inexplicable. In general, the Scriptural teaching on the subject is that there is one devil, a personal, evil being, and that there are myriads of demons who enter into men's lives. In the simplicity of the thought and life of our Saviour's time these demoniacal possessions were definitely recognized. We have gotten beyond that, and laugh, more or less openly, at the simplicity of the people of that day. But we have not improved much on their thought or belief. Whether you say the man is possessed of demons or is devilish, the fact remains the same; there is an evil force within which moves him to the commission of crime. This force, resident in many men of the community, becomes the power for social evils and in its strength resists all good.

"The demoniac of Gadara is a type. The demons in him tormented him and resisted any effort to better his condition. When Jesus approached the man the demons recognized the good in Him, and cried out: 'What have we to do with Thee? Art Thou come hither to torment us before our time?' That is the nineteenth century demon question as well as the first century question. The satanic forces which are working today for the destruction of human life regard us an impertinence any attempt to overthrow them.

"The people who stand for base and brutal sports, for lawless and criminal pleasures, for wasting and demoralizing excitements, assume that they have rights with which other members of society have no right to interfere. Attempt to transform yonder seashore resort, which has been the scene and the source of the vilest debauchery, into a park for the people, and all the forces of evil will oppose you. Things are bad, they admit, but to close the haunts at the seashore means to open them somewhere else. Doubtless these two classes were at Gadara.

"In the light of the example of Jesus I learn that it is not only our right, but that it is our duty to oppose wrong and evil and crime and to secure their overthrow. The community must be ruled by its best sentiment. Virtue is sovereign over vice and must have the right to rule. That which elevates and saves men must take the place of that which degrades and destroys. That means the Church instead of the saloon, the Christian Sabbath instead of the Sunday pleasure day, the seashore park, with its trees and shrubs and grasses and flowers, instead of the old scenes and haunts, with the dance halls and gambling dens and drinking saloons, which have lured and ruined young men and maidens, that means manhood instead of beasthood, that means the man clothed and in his right mind instead of the demoniac."

The Tuxedo once more reigns supreme; the evening tail coat is relegated to use only at the most formal of formals. Summer and common sense have won.

Dinner coats, silk-faced, $15; silk lined to edge, $18 and $25.

One way to keep cool is to dress that way.

May be a helpful hint in our white serge, wool crash, white duck and gray flannel.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY'S DEWEY COMMITTEE

Men Named by Mayor to Arrange for Admiral's Reception.

THE BODY REPRESENTATIVE

First Meeting Will Be Held in the Aldermanic Chamber at Noon on Wednesday.

Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck announced yesterday the names of those appointed on the committee to arrange a welcome for Admiral Dewey on his arrival in this city. The Mayor was authorized by a resolution recently adopted by the Municipal Assembly to name such a body. It is composed of more than 1,000 citizens, representing every business, trade, denomination, and organization.

The first meeting of the committee will be held in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, on Wednesday at noon. The official notification of appointment and of the meeting will be sent to-day to each member. The following is the committee:

Agnew, John T.
Abbott, Lyman, Rev.
Aspinwall, Joseph.
Alexander, James W.
Alvord, A. P.
Andrews, Constant A.
Anderson, Harold W.
Astor, John Jacob
Ackerman, Jacob D.
Adams, Frederick T.
Appleton, Daniel, Col.
Atterbury, Walter B.
Alexander, Robert C.
Aronson, Rudolph
Apgar, Allen S.
Adams, Charles L.
Armstrong, R. B.
Arkell, William J.
Andrews, George P.
Abell, Henry E.
Andrews, A. D., Brig. Gen.
Abbott, Willis J.
Ahearn, John F.
Adler, Charles S.
Abraham, Abraham
Abbott, George B.
Ailing, Asa A.
Butterfield, D., Gen.
Berri, William
Brown, W. L., Col.
Brennan, Isaac Bell
Brown, George A.
Bryant, William Cullen
Britt, Phillip
Bartholomew, George
Barney, Charles T.
Bennett, James Gordon
Benedict, Read
Boldt, George C.
Barrett, George C.
Bookstaver, H. W.
Beach, Miles
Bischoff, Henry, Jr.
Beekman, Henry R.
Barnard, Joseph F.
Blanchard, James A.
Bacchus, J. G., Rev.
Brennan, J., Col.
Brady, Anthony R.
Briggs, S. Ellis
Bloomingdale, E. W.
Bartlett, Franklin, Col.
Buermann, Charles
Burnett, Henry L.
Baer, Allen
Blumenthal, Joseph
Bernhart, Rev. H. F.
Brown, G. E.
Bonner, Robert E.
Blake, Michael F.
Bassford, Thomas S.
Barret, Thomas
Brown, Wilbur F.
Bergen, Tunis G.
Brower, George V.
Brady, Thomas J.
Brown, David S.
Barstoni, C. A.
Brainard, Frank
Brown, George P.
Butler, W. A., Jr.,
Bryant, Joseph D.
Bartlett, Willard
Bliss, Edward D.
Burke, John T.
Bleecker, James
Booth, Henry P.
Bigelow, Clarence O.
Bailey, Frank
Bates, W. G., Major
Bishop, H. C., Rev.
Brodsky, John E.
Brooks, J. Wilton
Blumerstell, Emanuel
Brown, Thomas J.
Boyle, James W.
Banta, Theodore M.
Boody, David A.
Breslin, James H.
Blair, George
Bowley, Frederick W.
Barnes, A. C., Gen.
Bulkley, Frank
Brice, Stevens M.
Blackford, Eugene G.
Bradley, Thomas J.
Bull, W. T., Dr.
Bausch, Jacob E.
Burleigh, John L.
Brennan, Edward C.
Ball, Henry A.
Bodine, Benjamin J.
Barsotti, Charles
Burrell, George A.
Bridges, James J.
Byrne, Francis J.
Baum, Joseph
Brennan, John F.
Corrigan, M. A., Archbishop
Carter, James C.
Croker, Richard
Cohen, William N.
Canway, James P.
Cozier, W. C.
Creamer, Frank
Caldwell, John S.
Coler, Bird S.
Cooper, Edward
Carroll, John F.
Chapin, Alfred C.
Cannon, Henry W.
Carroll, Howard
Constable, James M.
Campbell, Felix
Campbell, T. J., Rev.
Cullen, Edgar M.
Calhoun, John C.
Cromwell, George
Collyer, Robert, Rev.
Caddagan, J. P.
Cole, William L.
Carleton, Will
Clark, Cyrus
Cheney, Frank W.
Corsa, Andrew J.
Coudert, Frederic R.
Cowing, Rufus B.
Conlon, Lewis J.
Crain, Thomas C. T.
Cockey, O. S.
Clayton, Lyle T., Col.
Claflin, John
Clews, Henry
Crimmins, Thomas E.
Cummings, Amos J.
Chanler, Wm. A.
Conklin, Eugene H.
Cohen, Nathan D.
Coffey, Michael J.
Coogan, James J.
Cullen, Thomas H.
Collins, Cornelius F.
Cain, John J.
Collier, Edward L.
Cotton, Charles H.
Corwine, William R.
Clausen, George C.
Carroll, Alfred T.
Cram, J. Sergeant
Cosby, John B.
Cole, H. O.
Cahill, Edward
Caselly, Joseph
Conly, Martin F.
Campbell, Daniel
Christman, George B.
Cronin, Jeremiah
Coffin, George C.
Croft, S. C.
Chenoweth, A. C.
Cohn, Charles L.
Callahan, Michael
Cukor, Morris
Cloughen, John
Caroli, Thomas
Cunningham, C. T.
Chenery, Leonard
Chittenden, L. E.
Chapman, L. T.
Chamberlin, W. N.
Crisp, W. Benton
Cocheu, F. C.
Calkins, Hiram
Calver, Alexander G.
Cogswell, William
Coles, Oscar L.
Curran, James
Cole, William J.
Carpenter, Samuel
Charles, Daniel E.
Crawford, George
Conklin, George
Dickey, William D.
Depew, Chauncey M.
Dimock, Henry H.
Dutcher, Silas B.
Dugro, P. Henry
De Witt, William C.
Dunn, Thomas J.
Dana, Paul
Doelger, Peter
Dillon, William B.
Duval, C. Louis
Dessar, Leo. C.
Duffy, Edward, Col.
Dalton, William
Dickinson, H. H.
Demorest, Dr. J. H.
Duncan, William C.
Damrosch, Walter
Dykman, Jackson O.
Deyo, Robert E.
Dayton, Charles W.
Delmour, Lawrence
Dykman, William N.
Dittenhoefer, A. J.
Daly, Michael T.
Deeves, Richard
Driggs, Edmund H.
Dooling, Peter J.
Davis, David F.
Divver, Patrick
Davenport, W. B.
Donnelly, Thomas F.
Davis, Gherardi
Deering, William A.
Dunphy, James J.
Delafield, Richard.
Dill, Robert G., Jr.,
Dillon, Charles P.
Decker, Alonzo T.
Dickerson, Col. A. G.
Daniell, John F.
Duffy, William J.
Dodge, Gen. Grenville M.
Doty, A. H.
Dewey, Edward W.
Doyle, John F.
Deering, James A.
Dady, Michael
Decker, J.
Dallas, John F.
Davies, James R.
De Peyster, John L.
De Graw, Abram C.
Duval, Harry C.
Donohue, Matthew F.
De Frece, A. B.
Dooley, Matthew E.
Diemer, John
Dunn, Frank
Doyle, William A.
Doughty, George W.
Delmour, John M.
Delafield, L. L.
Dalzell, Frederick B.
Edson, Franklin
Erben, Henry
Ely, Smith
Einstein, Henry L.
Ehrich, Samuel W.
Earle, F. P., Gen.
Ehret, George
Elsberg, Nathaniel A.
Elliott, James F.
Egan, John J.
Ebbetts, Charles H.
Elias, Albert J.
Eames, F. L.
Ellis, Herman
Evans, Henry
Emmet, William
Erlanger, Mitchell L.
Eppelsheimer, F.
Egan, M. J.
Ehlers, E. M. L.
Elliot, Frank C.
Engel, George C.
Engel, Martin
Flower, Anson R.
French, Daniel C.
Fremont, J. C., Lieut. Com.
Fargo, James C.
Ford, Simeon
Finn, John
Feltner, Thomas L.
Fuller, W. W.
Fitzsimons, James M.
Flint, Charles R.
Fox, John
Fitzgerald, Louis, Gen.
Fitzgerald, James
Freedman, Andrew
Fairchild, Julian D.
Foster, Warren W.
Farrell, James P.
Feigl, Fred
Fromme, Isaac
Furey, William A.
Fitzpatrick, Edward T.
Foley, Samuel J.
Fitzgerald, John J.
Featherson, Maurice
Ford, John
Finn, Daniel E.
Fallows, Edward H.
Feeny, James
Francisco, Charles L.
French, Henry
Farrell, Thomas J.
Fitzgerald, John B.
Friederich, John
Fitzgerald, Frank T.
Frohman, Charles
Foley, Thomas F.
Folks, Homer
Fleck, Frederick F.
Farrell, Edward F.
Flinn, Joseph A.
Farrell, Edward D.
Freedman, John J.
Friedlander, Albert
Forster, Charles
Fischer, Adolph H.
Foley, John
Fell, Lawrence D.
Froehlich, David
Fowler, Jacob
Firuski, Louis L.
Grant, Hugh J.
Grace, William R.
Guggenheimer, Rudolph
Gilroy, Thomas F.
Gerry, Elbridge T.
Gelschenen, W. H.
Gotthelf, Gustav, Rev.
Green, Andrew H.
Giegerich, Leonard A.
Gramer, William A.
Geiss, J. F.
Gould, George J.
Goodrich, W. W.
Gildersleeve, Henry A.
Grout, Edward M.
Greer, D. H., Rev.
Gleason, Patrick J.
Gompers, Samuel
Gardiner, Asa Bird
Gherardi, Bancroft
Gunnison, Herbert F.
Goulden, J. A., Col.
Gruber, Abraham
George, Henry, Jr.,
Godkin, E. L.
Guilfoyle, John
Guilfoyle, Daniel
Grell, William F.
Grube, Frederick A.
Grady, Thomas F.
Graney, William J.
Green, Joseph I.
Grossman, George J.
Gallagher, Francis P.
Guider, Joseph A.
Gale, Cyrus B.
Greene, F. V., Gen.
Gaynor, William J.
Goodwin, Frank J.
Giedhill, William H.
Glick, Bernard
Gaffney, James E.
Goodman, Elias
Geiger, Henry
Gass, Frank
Geiser, Joseph
Goldsmith, Henry J.
Goff, John W.
Garrison, Garret J.
Gordon, Joseph
Galway, James
Gilbert, C. E., Dr.
Gilman, Theodore P.
Goepel, Paul
Gray, William
George, Charles H.
Goshorn, R. A.
Graham, John C.
Gumbleton, Henry A.
Hewitt, Abram S.
Hearst, William R.
Horgan, Arthur J.
Hillis, N. D., Rev.
Heintz, John
Hettrick, John T.
Hitchcock, Hiram
Hester, William
Huntington, Collis P.
Hentz, Henry
Hammond, David
Hoadley, Joseph H.
Howland, Henry B.
Haven, George G.
Howland, G. G.
Hendrix, Joseph C.
Heald, Daniel A.
Holohan, Maurice F.
Hall, E. Hegeman
Halstead, Murat
Hirschberg, Michael H.
Hollins, H. B.
Hoffman, William
Howard, Joseph, Jr.,
Hall, Blakely
Hubbard, H. B.
Haffen, Louis F.
Hertle, John C.
Hoffman, Benjamin
Henry, Nelson H.
Hayes, Nicholas J.
Hess, Jacob
Harris, Daniel
Hart, Edward W.
Healey, Timothy
Harburger, Julius
Hicks, Henry A.
Halloran, John
Higley, Warren
Hart, Harry C.
Havens, John L.
Holly, Willis
Hedges, Job E.
Hascall, Theodore F.
Hurd, W. B., Jr.
Hyland, William J.
Hottenroth, Adolph C.
Hester, Conrad H.
Harrington, Dennis J.
Helgans, Elias
Hennessy, Frank
Hopkins, Gustavus C.
Hamilton, John
Hurry, G., Lieut. Col.
Haughian, Charles
Hoyt, Harry R.
Hackett, Joseph T.
Hobbes, Edward H.
Hirsch, W. C.
Hudgins, Houlder
Howland, F. H.
Harper, U. W.
Hartigan, Rev. P. V.
Hornblower, William B.
Hoe, Robert
Harris, Samuel
Haggerty, Henry F.
Holland, J. B., Major
Hummel, Frederick P.
Hart, Julius
Hollister, M. L.
Haines, John P.
Heyser, Charles H.
Ingersoll, Charles D.
Iselin, C. Oliver
Ives, Brayton
Ingraham, George L.
Ingraham, H. C. M.
Isaacs, Myer S.
Jesup, Morris K.
Jenks, Almet F.
Jewell, Charles, Dr.
Jefferson, Joseph
Janeway, Dr. E. G.
Johnson, Walter L.
Jewett, Charles, Dr.
Jenkins, W. T., Dr.
Justin, Rev. Brother
Jacobus, A. D., Dr.,
James, Darwin R.
Johnson, Charles J.
Jetter, J. Edward
Jugenst, Charles
James, William T.
Jones, John M.
Jacobs, A. L.
Jackson, Dr. M.
Johnson, Walter S.
Jonas, M. G.
Jackson, George R.
Jones, Joseph S.
James, Edward F.
Kelley, John C.
Keene, James R.
Keppler, Rudolph
Keogh, Martin J.
Kane, S. Nicholson
Keating, James P.
King, Horatio C.
Keenan, Patrick
Keating, Edward F.
Knox, Charles H.
King, William F.
Kane, James
Keller, John W.
Kearney, Henry S.
Kugelman, Jules G.
Kellogg, H. N.
Kullman, Charles J.
Kennefick, Jeremiah
Koch, John P.
Keely, Patrick S.
Key, James Barton
Kane, John P.
Knowles, Edwin
King, Edward
Knox, Edward M.
Kenny, W. J. K.
Keegan, William
Keahon, Patrick H.
Kenny, Francis P.
Kaufman, David
Kellogg, L. Lafin
Kenna, Thomas J.
Low, Seth
Lawrence, Abraham R.
Langdon, Woodbury
Low, A. A.
Lamont, Daniel S.
Lauterbach, Edward
Loughran, John
Levy, Jefferson M.
Leonard, R. W., Col.
Lewis, Alfred Henry
Livingston, George
Larocque, Joseph
Leventritt, David
Littlejohn, A.N., Bishop
Latarge, John
Little, Joseph J.
Lane, Smith E.
Lantry, Francis J.
La Roche, William J.
Levey, Edgar J.
Leary, William.
Litchfield, Edward H.
Livermore, Charles H.
Lord, Chester S.
Loesser, Paul
Lawrence, Frank R.
Lewisohn, Leonard
Leich, Adam H.
Lee, Edward E.
Ledwith, Michael
Lang, John T.
Letts, Felix
Levy, Charles, Major
Low, Philip B.
Lippe, Henry J.
Lansing, Robert
Leary, James D.
Lockitt, Clement
Ladew, E. R.
Loveland, Frank C.
Lamberton, Charles L.
Levy, Abraham
Lynch, Thomas M.
Livingston, Johnston
Lottimer, William A.
Lord, Franklin B.
Lorillard, Pierre
Luce, Robert L.
Lindsey, George H.
Lenhart, George S.
Levy, Ferdinand
Little, John H.
Merritt, W., Maj. Gen.
Morton, Levi P.
Meyer, Cord
McLaughlin, Hugh
McAnerney, John
Morse, Charles W.
McDonnell, C. E., Bish.
McAdoo, William
McLean, Andrew
McKelway, St. Clair
McGrath, T. H., Gen.
Muller, Nicholas
MacLean, John F.
McLeer, J., Brig. Gen.
McAdam, David
McCartney, James
Meyer, William
Murphy, Thos. E., Rev.
MacCracken, Henry M.
Maddox, Samuel T.
Muller, J. W., Capt.
McCue, Edward
McKim, Charles F.
Markey, Isaac B.
Murphy, Michael C.
Moebus, August
Murphy, Charles F.
Meyenborg, John B.
Meyer, Peter F.
McClure, David
May, Mitchell
McCarren, Patrick H.
McMahon, Martin T.
McClellan, George B.
Male, William H.
Marshall, Henry
Martin, Conrad F.
Munzinger, Louis
Mitchell, Richard H.
Maher, John F.
Meister, Louis
Mazet, Robert
Mangin, Thomas A.
McKeown, John
Meyer, George W., Jr.
McInerney, James J.
Mulcahey, T. H.
Mayo, Caswell A.
McDonough, William H.
Morse, William
McDonald, John E.
Madden, John P.
McGuire, John C.
Meehan, John T.
Miller, Robert
Mitchell, John M.
May, Moses
McDonald, Albert G.
McCurdy, Richard A.
McCall, John A.
McCafferty, Robert
Mott, Jordan L.
Meehan, Patrick C.
McAlpin, E. A., Gen.
McShane, J. O.
Martin, James J.
Miller, Charles R.
McMahon, Daniel F.
Moore, Charles A.
Millard, C. W., Rev.
Maxwell, H. S.
McCormick, Andrew A.
McCloy, W. C.
Miner, Henry C.
McCarthy, Anthony
Martin, William
McCreery, James
Myers, Theodore W.
Motley, Thornton L.
Marean, Josiah T.
Morgan, Rollin M.
Murray, Edward C.
Mundorf, George H.
Murphy, John J.
Minsky, Louis
McGarry, John J.
Metzger, Charles
McMahon, John T.
Muh, Robert
McEneaney, Edward T.
McCall, John T.
McGrath, Lawrence W.
McCaul, Thomas F.
McKeever, Stephen W.
McNeil, Hector
McInnes, James H.
McCarthy, John H.
Moore, Harrison S.
Merrill, George P.
McCooey, John H.
McIntyre, Thomas A.
Mendel, Moses I.
Morris, Frederick P.
Moses, M. H.
Mayo, John B.
MacGuire, D. C. J.
Mack, Jacob W.
McKeen, James
McKeon, John E.
Moore, Frank R.
Morris, Fordham
Mindle, Gen. Geo. H.
Morse, Sidney E.
Morgan, James H.
Morgan, J. Pierpont
McDonald, John W.
McSweeney, Edward F.
MacDonnell, Augustus
McIlhargy, Charles F.
Moore, John N.
Mitchell, William P.
McDougal, Walter
McBride, Thomas J.
Mittendorf, William F.
Moriarty, Thaddeus
Mack, Frank W.
Murphy, M. F.
McCarthy, J. T.
Malone, Sylvester, Rev.
Mendes, H. P., Rev.
Mitchell, David
Martin, William I., Col.
Moss, Theodore
McDonald, John B.
Moran, Daniel A.
Nicoll, De Lancey
Newburger, Joseph E.
Nixon, Lewis
Nicholson, Donald
Nutting, A. T.
Nagle, Percival
Nugent, Denis
Norton, James
Neville, John J., Dr.
Neufeld, Emil
Nagle, John T., Dr.
Newman, Henry
Niles, William W.
Newell, Edward A.
Nicoll, Henry D., Dr.
Naething, Charles F.
Ottendorfer, Oswald
O'Brien, Morgan J.
Oelrichs, Hermann
Olcott, W. M. K.
Ochs, Adolph S.
O'Brien, W. J.
Oliver, James
Olcott, Frederick P.
Owen, Edward
O'Brien, Miles
O'Connell, J. H.
O'Neil, Thomas
O'Donnell, Frank A.
Osbon, B. L.
O'Brien, William J.
O'Brien, E. C.
Orr, Alexander E.
O'Connor, John J.
Oliver, Peter M.
O'Connor, Eugene F.
Oliphant, James H.
O'Connell, John J.
Oakley, John T.
O'Grady, Joseph T.
Okie, Howard P.
Oatman, Joseph
O'Dwyer, Edward F.
Owen, James
Oliver, Owen
Opdyke, William S.
Olney, Peter B.
Orr, John C.
O'Beirne, J. R., Gen.
O'Keeffe, John G.
Philip, J. W., Admiral
Potter, H. C., Bishop
Platt, Thomas C.
Page, J. Seaver
Power, Maurice J.
Patterson, Thomas J.
Potter, E. C.
Parsons, John N.
Pallas, John J.
Pierrepont, Henry S.
Pulitzer, Joseph
Park, Joseph
Patterson, Edward
Phillips, N. Taylor
Primes, Samuel
Plunkitt, George W.
Phillips, Lee
Poth, John, Jr.
Price, Bruce
Pierson, J. Fred
Perkins, F. E.
Pratt, Sereno S.
Plimley, William
Putnam, Harrington
Perkins, Hosea B.
Polk, William M., Dr.
Price, George A.
Postley, Clarence A.
Peiser, L., Dr.
Parsons, William H.
Page, H. B.
Quigg, Lemuel E.
Roe, C. F., Major Gen.
Rives, George L.
Rhoades, J. Harsen
Robertson, Charles E.
Reick, William
Rodman, Robert W.
Ryan, John J.
Ruppert, Jacob, Jr.
Reynolds, George G.
Renehan, John
Riordan, W. L.
Rackow, Frank
Reilly, John
Redington, Lyman W.
Ridder, Herrman
Root, Elihu
Rhinelander, Philip
Ringler, William G.
Riordan, Daniel J.
Rhoades, W. C. P., Rev.
Ryan, Thomas F.
Reid, Whitelaw
Roosa, D. B. St. John
Riedman, Valentine J.
Roosevelt, Robert B.
Rhodes, Benjamin, Jr.
Richardson, Waldo H.
Riordon, James A.
Roche, Patrick H.
Roche, Theodore M.
Ryder, Patrick J.
Roddy, John S.
Rasines, Antonio
Robb, J. Hampden
Rogers, Andrew B.
Rossiter, Clinton L.
Russell, Charles H.
Ryan, Cornelius J.
Roversi, Luigi
Reid, William G.
Ridgway, James W.
Ryan, J.
Ryley, Rupert A.
Russell, George D.
Rand, George C.
Russell, William H.
Reilly, T. H.
Rokenbaugh, Henry S.
Robinson, Jeremiah P.
Risse, Louis A.
Rogers, H. A.
Starin, John H.
Strong, William L.
Shevlin, James
Silliman, Benjamin D.
Slattery, Vincent J.
Schwarzmann, Adolph
Sampers, H. P.
Solomon, J. P.
Sheehan, Edward H.
Smith, Charles Stewart
Smith, Wilmot M.
Sickles, Daniel E.
Scott, Francis M.
Schieren, Charles A.
Smyth, Frederick
Shepard, Edward M.
Schroeder, Frederick A.
Sloan, John W.
Sutphin, John H.
Smith, A. C., Col.
Simmons, J. Edward
Shayne, C. C.
Steele, Hiram R.
Stewart, Lispenard
Stiner, Joseph H.
Stephens, Stephen D.
Stillman, James
Schaefer, Edward C.
Straus, Nathan
Slote, Alonzo
Sanger, Frank
Shaw, Albert, Dr.
St. Gaudens, Augustus
Skinner, E. V.
Swayne, Wager, Gen.
Stuyvesant, Robert
Schwenker, William
Spellman, Emanuel L.
Scannell, George F.
Schoeneck, Charles C.
Skene, J. C., Dr.
Swentzel, H. C., Rev.
Stewart, John A.
Simonson, F. De Haas
Stillings, William E.
Smalley, Townsend
Sulzers, William
Sullivan, T. D.
Sharkey, M. T.
Sanders, Leon
Smith, James E.
Slater, Samuel S.
Sandford, William L.
Stadler, Charles A.
Schuchman, John P.
Smith, G. Waldo
Smith, G. M., Brig. Gen.
Stephens, Nassau W.
Sheehan, John C.
Sohmer, William
Scully, P. Joseph
Sexton, John B.
Shea, John L.
Simis, Adolph, Jr.
Scannell, John J.
Sheehy, Edward C.
Salmon, Arthur C.
Sullivan, Timothy P.
Shannon, W. N.
Siems, George
Schmid, August F.
Schmid, Frederick
Sulzer, Herman
Smith, James J.
Sherman, P. T.
Schneider, W. F., Jr.
Stewart, David S.
Schmitt, Bernard
Sharkey, Robert A.
Schlesinger, Leo
Shields, Thomas
Stapleton, Luke D.
Sprague, W. T.
Sullivan, Andrew T.
Schell, Edward P.
Schwick, Charles
Steinhardt, Joseph H.
Studecker, Leopold
Snow, John L.
Schliemann, Julius
Stockton, Frank R.
Siedenburg, Reinhardt
Seibel, Isaac
Stanton, S. Franklin
Shea, Frank B.
Sullivan, T. J.
Semmler, George
Smith, Nelson
Schermerhorn, A. T., Lieut. Col.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 17..	2,472,410
Same week last year.....	2,137,058
Stocks to date this year.....	96,171,936
Corresponding date last year.	50,005,013

Bonds for the week.....	$14,638,300
Same week last year.....	$11,502,360
Bonds to date this year.....	$528,441,010
Corresponding date last year.	$372,064,920

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

THE MONEY MARKET IS FLAT

The Small Amounts of Gold Shipped from New York Have Just Turned the Scale—The Uitlander Question Inspires Doubt—Very Short Grain Crop Throughout Europe Predicted.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, June 18.—The small amounts of gold shipped from New York to Europe have just turned the scale and our money market has now fallen dead flat. Some bankers are buying bills at 1⅞ per cent., and I expect the rate to go lower still. The Bank of England has attracted very little of the gold arriving from any quarter, but sovereigns have come back from Scotland, and its reserve therefore is up almost to the million mark and quite enough to inspire the belief that ease is assured all Summer. Yet gold is in demand for the Continent, and the urgent requirements of the German market have not abated much. The more rates fall here the more liberty is accorded to the foreigner to buy the metal and to keep our bank from getting any. But I see no pressure on the bank's present stock, at any rate before August.

Stock Exchange business was half destroyed this week by the mid-monthly settlement and still more by the renewed wrangle over the eternal Uitlander question in the Transvaal. People do not actually believe in war, but many fear lest war should be rushed by the cosmopolitan gentry who control the gold-mining industry. Some among this band did their best to smash the Kafir market when the babble began, and failed merely because the French bought all the shares offered. The French are a marvelous people. Their hands seem full, and certainly they have refused to lend any more money to their beloved Russia, which accordingly came here with but poor success. Yet Paris never fails to buy Rand and Rio Tinto shares, and, above all, Spanish bonds when any come to the market. The French pay, too, for what they buy, and a political crisis at home and war scares abroad make no apparent difference. The whole nation seems to have put on blinkers that prevent it seeing anything but an immediate chance of gain on market operations.

Spanish sealed bonds are now 66, but they slumped suddenly this afternoon on Madrid and Paris prices. They fell to 28 when the war broke out, and the intrinsic position of the country is worse now than then. But the astute Jews who have all along controlled Spanish finance now calculate on gradually farming the country out to monopolists. Its forests and other public domains; its mineral wealth, including the quicksilver mines, Rothschild's lease of which expires next year; its drinks and smokes—in fact, anything vendable will be laid hold of by degrees for the behoof of foreign creditors. The Spanish people, helpless and careless, may submit, but even so, these creditors will not be paid in full. What matter if the French think so and buy against the world?

We are threatened with an agricultural disaster that may, among other evils, inflict upon us a woefully short grain crop. June, usually rather wet, is this year so far rainless, and crops are already half ruined in many parts of the country. The same conditions prevail over the greater part of Europe, and in South Russia the wheat crop is said to be lost; so if your farmers are favored by the weather, they have again a splendid prospect before them, even with India competing.

The underwriters have had to take up almost the entire capital of the new copper companies floated here lately, the public holding aloof, from the dread of the coming smash—which smash is a long way off, but sure to happen some day, for money has been found and the new mines are steadily getting to work. The midmonth copper statistics showed a slight gain of consumption on supplies and that cheered the bulls. They need cheering, for the supplies must increase while consumption is everywhere being rigorously curtailed.

A. J. W.

The Money Market.

The money markets during the week just ended were featureless and dull. There were from time to time reports of rather heavy borrowing of leading stock market interests, and the heavy increase in the loan item in Saturday's bank statement was in some measure confirmatory of these rumors. No indications of any extraordinary demand was evident in the open market, however, and the liberality with which funds were offered at all times at current low rates did not point to any heavy loan business. Some fears were expressed that the shipments of gold to Europe would have effect upon the local money market, but these apprehensions were not fulfilled.

In call money the demand was at no time large, and rates held between 2 and 3 per cent., with the bulk of the transactions at 2½ per cent. There was at one time an effort to establish 3 per cent. as the call rate, but, although several of the larger banks united to this end, it was unsuccessful. In the time department the slight increase in the demand evidently came from renewal necessities and not from new business. The market was only fairly active, and rates held at their recent level, loans for all dates up to four months being made at 3 per cent. on all railroad collateral and at a slightly higher figure where industrial stocks were used as the security.

The somewhat better supply of commercial paper was regarded as natural in view of the closing of the half year, but even with the increase the supply was still far below the demand. Brokers complained that choice bills continued scarce, and declared that they could well place twice as much paper as was offered. The prompt way in which merchants in all parts of the country are meeting their bills is still given as a reason for the small supply of commercial paper.

Among bankers there is confidence of a continuation of present money market conditions, and the talk of the possibility of higher rates because of the gold export movement is not regarded as serious.

Bank of England Reserve.

Although much of the criticism to which the Bank of England has lately been subjected, because of its failure to attract hither supplies of gold with which to replenish its reserve, has been wide of the mark, says The London Economist, still it has not been altogether without justification. Of course, the bank has a difficult, because a divided, duty to perform. The joint stock banks, when they are flush of funds, are naturally very pleased if the bank, in order to influence the foreign exchanges by making its rate more effective, comes into the market as a borrower, and thus not only relieves them of a portion of their balances, but enables them also to earn higher rates upon the remainder. On the other hand, however, the bank has to consider the interests of its shareholders, and also those of the public, and it is not justified in spending the money of the former, nor in raising rates against the latter without adequate cause. It is always difficult for it, therefore, to determine when action has become necessary, and this a good many of those who have been criticising it appear to have overlooked. But at the same time there is some ground for contending that the bank has latterly been somewhat supine, and allowed its reserve to fall to a lower level than, taking a broad view of things, is expedient. In judging of the sufficiency of the reserve, the main consideration is not the precise amount at which it stands, but the proportion it bears to the liabilities. And in the following statement we give the average percentage of reserve to liabilities held during the past five weeks and the corresponding averages for the like period in each of the previous fourteen years:

Period. Five weeks ending	Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities. Per Cent.
June 7, 1899	39⅝
June 8, 1898	46⅞
June 9, 1897	51
June 10, 1896	50½
June 12, 1895	65¼
June 6, 1894	67⅝
June 7, 1893	39¼
June 8, 1892	43¼
June 10, 1891	40⅝
June 11, 1890	42
June 12, 1889	41
June 6, 1888	38⅝
June 8, 1887	45¾
June 9, 1886	37⅛
June 6, 1885	50⅞

In a comparison of this kind some regard has to be had as to the character of the liabilities for the time being. For instance, a proportionately larger reserve must be held against, say, a temporary large deposit by a foreign Government which the bank knows will be drawn upon heavily from time to time than against ordinary deposits. That, of course, accounts for the very high proportion held in certain recent years when the bank had the custody of many millions of Japanese funds. But making all allowance for that, what we find is that only thrice within the past fourteen years has the bank held at this time of the year a reserve so low proportionately to its liabilities as it has done recently. Two of these occasions, too, were prior to 1890. But it has been understood that since the experience of the Baring crisis the bank has recognized the expediency of holding larger reserves than were previously considered necessary. That is the policy that has been strongly impressed upon the joint-stock banks, and upon which they have to some extent acted. If it is the policy upon which the Bank of England also intends to act, then it lies open in some measure to the charge of supineness brought against it. If, however, it thinks that in these days, when this, in common with other markets, is, for many reasons that need not be entered into at present, exposed to much larger and more sudden demands than formerly, it can prudently work with so low a percentage of reserve as it has lately been doing, then it had better let that be known, so that the market may understand what to expect of it.

WANTED—A LEADER.

Reviewing the stock market outlook, Messrs. Norton & Tunstall of the Stock Exchange say:

"What the market lacks is a leader. The public and professional alike have been trained thoroughly for the last two years to have their thinking done for them, and from their point of view the experiment has been a wonderful success. In that entire time the followers of ex-Gov. Flower have prospered. The market has since shown itself wonderfully able to take care of itself, but that is all. The next leader, be it man or combination of convincing events, is yet to come. Meanwhile the market flounders and is dull. It cannot be forced down, and there is no impetus to put it up. In the natural course of events it would seem that the market would grow as the wheat crop and the corn crop grow. Take the St. Paul, for instance. It is now earning over 10 per cent. on the common stock. If the Spring wheat crop turns out good, can the stock continue on a 5 per cent. basis?

"The great argument for the future of stocks seems to be the discrepancy between their prices and those of all sorts of investment bonds. One day this week, when 99 issues of bonds were handled, 14 of them established new high prices of record. It was a day when the stock market was weak, Sugar Refining breaking 5 per cent. The next day 9 more bonds made their high prices of record. It seems impossible that all classes of dividend-paying stocks should fail to go the same way."

SPECULATORS IN CORN.

The corn pit is of the opinion that Patten has enough July corn bought to control the situation if the tendency continues for the next sixty days as it has been in the past sixty—toward moderate receipts and decreasing stocks. The weather will have much to do with the outcome. The farmer has only to be put into a bullish mood to cut off Western offerings, and wet weather would probably influence the farmer more than anything else. Corn stocks are now down to small enough figures to make the speculator of some account. June, July, and September corn are almost at the same price, and it would take only a moderate decrease in stocks next week to put the cash at a premium and to have the July and September tapering off at discounts. It is two years since the speculator has been of any account in the corn pit.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., June 17. Bid.	Closing Sat., June 17. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended June 17, 2,472,410.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended June 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 17, 1899.
21¾ May 25.	15 June 15.	15¼	16	— 2⅝	**American Car & Foundry**	$29,090,000	.....	..	18	19	15	15⅞	....	3,475
65 May 25.	56⅝ June 16.	59	60	— 2	American Car & Foundry preferred	29,090,000	.....	..	60	60¾	56⅝	59	....	4,395
59 April 20.	35½ May 31.	38⅛	39	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,800,000	.....	..	39	42	38½	39	....	10,204
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	83	83½	+ 1	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,800,000	.....	..	83	85¾	81¾	83	....	11,411
41½ May 3.	24 May 24.	29¾	30¼	+ 8	American Steel Hoop	.....	.....	..	27¾	31¾	27¼	30	....	10,555
85½ May 3.	70 May 13.	76¾	78	+ 2	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	.....	..	75	77	75	77	....	6,500
39¾ April 17.	33¾ March 6.	36	36½	— ¾	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	37¼	37¾	36	36	20¾	3,070
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	92	92½	+ 1⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	74¾	555
52½ March 8.	33 January 3.	35	40	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, '99.	1	39	39	39	39	....	10
145 January 9.	138 January 21.	139	139	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	$3	138	138	136	136½	128	57
37½ January 24.	17¼ May 27.	20	21	— 1⅝	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	22½	22½	20⅜	20⅜	27¼	400
87¼ January 26.	72 May 27.	75	76	+ ¼	American Malting Company preferred	14,440,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	74⅜	75¾	74⅜	75	78½	883
15½ March 13.	9 June 6.	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	10¼	11¼	10¼	10⅝	12⅞	3,615
41½ March 13.	29 June 1.	29	32	— 3⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	32	33¼	32	32	37¼	600
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	58½	58½	— 2⅝	American Steel & Wire Company	47,100,000	.....	..	61¼	63⅝	58	58¼	....	157,810
106⅝ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95⅜	96	— ¼	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	38,150,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	96	96¾	95⅜	95⅜	....	8,318
182 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	152	152¼	— 3	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	5	158	161	147⅞	152	131¼	420,000
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	117	119	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	April 3, '99.	1¾	119	119¼	117¼	118¼	112¾	635
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	35¾	36¼	— 1⅛	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	37¼	40	35	35⅞	....	14,479
90½ February 8.	81 June 1.	85	85¼	+ 1	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	84⅝	85¼	84⅜	85⅛	....	1,608
220½ April 5.	89½ June 1.	95	96¼	— 3½	American Tobacco	54,500,000	†May 1, '99.	2	99½	99⅝	96½	96¾	115¾	22,540
9 June 14.	9 June 14.	7⅛	9	..	American Linseed Oil Company	9,463,400	.....	..	9	9	9	9	....	70
45⅝ June 8.	45⅝ June 8.	40	42	..	American Linseed Oil Company preferred	9,463,400	June 15, '99.	1¼	45	45	45	45	....	40
24⅞ February 23.	17 May 9.	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,600,000	.....	..	18¼	18⅜	17⅜	17½	12⅛	6,275
67 February 23.	50⅝ January 7.	54⅜	54⅞	— 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	174,196,500	Jan. 26, '99.	1	56	56⅛	54⅜	54⅝	32⅜	80,485
70 April 26.	42½ March 22.	51⅛	51⅜	— 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining	30,000,000	May 8, '99.	$1.25	53⅜	55¼	49⅝	51½	....	18,900
61¾ April 12.	48⅛ June 17.	49	49¼	— 3½	**Baltimore & Ohio, new**	.....	.....	..	52⅜	53	48¼	49¼	....	9,885
79½ January 27.	72 June 17.	71½	72	— 2	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, new	.....	.....	..	75¼	74	72	72	....	4,041
9¼ April 12.	8½ March 28.	8¼	9¼	..	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,767,300	.....	..	8¾	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	....	800
137 April 18.	117½ January 3.	116¾	116¾	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	48,000,000	.....	..	117	118¼	115¼	115⅝	80¾	260,000
160 March 17.	125 June 6.	127	128	— 2¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	140	140	136½	136½	120½	850
17¼ January 31.	9⅛ May 9.	14	14⅜	— ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	6,000,000	.....	..	15	15¾	14¼	14¼	11¾	4,900
79 January 14.	69 May 9.	76	76	— ..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	76	78	75	75	....	125

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1st. June 17. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Chge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended June 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End June 17, 1899.
70 January 23.	50½ June 2.	53	53¾	..	Canada Southern	40,000,000	Feb. 1, '99.	1	53¾	53¾	52	53½	61⅝	870
95¾ May 31.	86⅝ March 15.	95	97	— 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	96	96	95¾	95¾	89¾	1,311
53¾ May 17.	41½ May 5.	51	51½	— ¼	Central Pacific, assessment paid	60,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	¼	51¾	53⅜	51¾	51⅞	..	4,010
31¼ February 2.	29⅞ May 31.	30⅝	24½	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	49,632,000	..	..	29⅞	29½	28½	28⅞	23½	3,175
20¾ April 25.	17⅝ April 17.	17⅝	18	..	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	..	..	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝	..	1,500
139¾ January 16.	115 January 7.	130¾	130¾	— 3½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	24,694,900	June 15, '99.	1½	130¾	134¼	130¾	130¾	104	22,074
79¼ May 1.	69¾ January 4.	72¼	73	+ ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	Jan. 2, '99.	1½	77	77	75	75	62	400
125 March 2.	113¾ January 3.	117	123½	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	6,839,700	Apl. 1, '99.	1½	121	121	121	121	103	100
20¾ January 23.	11 June 1.	13¼	13½	— ¾	Chicago Great Western	21,238,000	..	..	14	14½	13	13½	13⅞	14,220
37⅞ February 24.	29¾ January 5.	30	30⅛	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,429,400	Jan. 31, '99.	2	30	30⅝	29	29⅝	23⅜	1,000
37⅞ March 28.	29⅝ June 5.	30¼	31	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,498,100	..	..	31½	32	31¼	31½	..	400
40⅜ March 6.	31 January 4.	39	40	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	5,000,000	..	..	41¾	41¾	40½	40½	30	300
142⅜ February 20.	130¾ January 3.	132	132⅜	— 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	66,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	127	128⅝	126½	126¾	99⅜	116,045
174⅛ April 24.	153 January 3.	173	173⅜	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	50,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	172	174	172⅜	173	143¾	675
166 March 20.	141¾ January 4.	151⅜	152⅝	— 3	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 3, '99.	2½	155⅜	155⅞	152	153	124⅝	2,300
194¾ March 21.	158 January 19.	192¾	194⅜	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,398,600	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	191	191	191	191	170	100
122¾ January 27.	107⅛ May 13.	111¾	111⅞	— 2½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	113½	114½	111⅝	111⅝	105¾	20,043
25¾ March 31.	17¾ January 6.	18	18	— ⅛	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,150,000	..	..	18	18	17¾	17¾	8	8,520
65¾ March 27.	50¾ January 6.	61	61	— ¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	..	..	59¾	62	59	59	29¾	6,650
62¾ April 10.	42⅜ January 4.	54⅝	55	— ¾	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	28,059,000	Aug. '98.	1¾	55	55⅝	54	54½	41¾	2,775
103¾ January 26.	94 May 30.	97	97⅜	+ 1	Cleve., Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	10,000,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	97½	99	97½	98½	88	1,422
43 April 24.	35½ June 16.	37	41	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '98.	1¼	38½	38½	38½	38½	..	100
5¾ April 21.	1½ January 17.	1⅝	2	+ ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	3,500,000	..	..	2	2⅜	2	2⅛	..	400
52 April 21.	30¾ February 8.	44¾	44¾	— 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	..	..	46	46⅞	42	44	21	9,235
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	107	110	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	105¼	109	105	109	..	200
8¾ January 5.	1 February 6.	..	..	..	Colorado Midland	3,429,200	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	77
22¾ January 9.	14 May 12.	..	..	— ¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,170,800	..	..	17	17¾	17	17⅜	17	736
6¾ January 6.	5¼ May 11.	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛	Colorado Southern	10,985,600	..	..	5⅝	5⅞	5¼	5½	..	1,500
68⅜ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	43	44	— 1	Colorado Southern first preferred	8,500,000	..	..	47	47	43¾	44	..	1,261
23 March 27.	16 June 2.	16½	18	..	Colorado Southern second preferred	8,500,000	..	..	19½	19½	17¾	17¾	..	747
13 April 19.	6¾ February 8.	11	13¾	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	..	..	14	14	13½	13½	..	350
45½ April 24.	40¾ June 6.	44¼	44¼	— 2¼	Continental Tobacco Co.	48,845,000	..	..	48	48	43⅝	43⅝	27.38	4,485
98¾ March 15.	80¾ June 1.	81¼	82	— ¾	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	..	..	81½	82¼	81¼	81¼	..	4,485
222¾ March 11.	163 June 6	180	182	— ¾	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	181	182¾	173	180	195	18,370
125¾ April 20.	106¼ January 3.	119¾	120¾	+ 1	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1½	120	120½	118¾	120	100½	4,051
179 April 4.	157 January 7.	171	172	+ ¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,266,000	Apl. 20, '99.	1¾	171	172	169¾	171⅛	153½	4,883
25¾ April 27.	15½ January 7.	22¾	22¾	..	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	..	..	23½	24¼	21¾	22¾	12¾	22,355
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	77¼	77½	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	78½	79¼	75⅞	77¾	51¾	26,594
29¾ January 3.	19 June 1.	19¼	21	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	..	..	21	22¾	20	20	17¾	9,300
110 June 13.	80 January 3.	108	115	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge preferred	763,000	Aug., '98.	6	110	110	110	110	..	100
16¾ January 19.	12¾ May 25.	12¼	13	— ½	Erie	112,232,700	..	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13⅜	315
42 January 24.	33⅝ May 24.	34½	35¼	— ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	..	..	35¾	36	34⅞	35¼	26	2,425
22½ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	17½	18¾	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	..	..	18	18	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	400
41⅛ June 9.	36 March 28.	39	40	— 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	40½	40½	39¾	39¾	26	2,670
85 June 13.	70 January 7.	80	85	+ 5	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	80	85	80	85	52	400
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	63¼	63¼	+ ⅜	Federal Steel Company	46,48,300	..	..	62¾	66⅜	62¼	63¼	..	204,200
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13.	83	83⅛	+ ½	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,281,100	Apl. 5, '99.	1½	83	85¾	82¾	83	..	34,778
32¾ May 15.	17 January 4.	30	32½	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,300	..	..	25	25	25	25	..	25
122 April 17.	95¼ January 3.	117	118	— 2¼	General Electric Company	18,276,600	..	..	119¼	119¾	117¼	117½	..	1,777
76⅝ March 20.	62¾ April 7.	66	67	— 2¼	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '99.	1¼	69¼	69¼	66½	66½	..	1,733
110 January 12.	106½ May 31.	106½	107½	+ ¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	..	250
195 March 13.	142¾ January 6.	168	169	+ 3½	Great Northern preferred	74,380,000	May 1, '99.	1¾	164½	169	164¼	168½	178	3,661
110 June 16.	97 January 3.	108¼	110	+ 1¼	H. B. Claflin Company	3,829,100	Apl. 15, '99.	1¼	108¼	110	108	110	..	1,373
60½ April 27.	54½ May 13.	56⅝	57½	+ ½	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	..	..	57½	57⅞	57¼	57¼	..	1,095
70 June 9.	60½ February 10.	70	..	..	Homestake	12,500,000	May 25 '99.	50c.	72	72	72	72	..	35
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	111¾	112½	— 1⅝	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	113½	113⅝	112⅜	112⅜	104	3,771
*100 January 4.	*99¾ June 12.	100	..	..	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., '99.	2	100	100	99¾	99¾	..	62
48½ January 23.	35 May 13.	40	40½	— 3¾	International Paper Company	17,442,900	Mch. 31, '99.	1	44	45	40¾	40¾	..	4,520
96 January 5.	76¾ June 17.	76	77	— 3½	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	Mch. 31, '99.	1½	79	79½	76¼	76¾	..	2,140
25¾ February 4.	10 May 8.	13¾	14¼	— 2¾	International Silver Company	10,000,000	..	..	17¼	17¼	14	14	..	970
13½ April 28.	10¾ March 7.	11¾	12¼	..	Iowa Central	6,488,800	..	..	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼	9½	300
51½ February 15.	42⅜ May 31.	47	47½	— ¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,000	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	47¾	48¼	47	47	32	1,000
18 January 6.	7 March 15	8¾	8¾	— ⅜	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	..	..	9	9	8¾	8¾	17	900
17¾ January 20.	16 May 2.	16	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,800	Apl. 15, '99.	½	16½	16½	16½	16½	18½	50
63½ January 23.	45 April 7.	50	52½	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago)	4,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	1½	53	53	53	53	..	15
84 February 17.	77 June 12.	76	78	..	Knickerbocker Ice Company (Chicago) pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	77	77	77	77	..	140
57½ March 9.	51 March 4.	53	54	+ ⅛	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	53	53¾	53	53¾	48¾	1,530
22¾ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	16½	17	+ 1¾	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	15½	16¾	15½	16¾	15½	1,210
75 January 27.	60 January 15.	67½	67½	— ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	67¼	67¾	67	67	72	212
69 January 27.	63 March 6.	66⅞	67½	— ⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Feb. 10, '99.	1½	67¾	68	66⅜	68⅝	82	10,520
39 April 25.	5 February 25.	18	23	..	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	..	..	20	20	19¾	20	5	280
133⅝ April 3.	97 January 4.	111¾	112¼	— 1⅜	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	April 1, '99.	1	115¼	116½	111⅜	112¾	104½	122,545
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	226	226½	+ 3	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1¾	224½	232	222	226	161	38,612
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	13¾	13⅝	— 1	Mexican Central	36,000,000	..	..	14½	14½	13¾	13½	4½	3,695
4⅞ April 26.	1 January 6.	3¾	3¾	— ⅝	Mexican Central certificates	33,000,000	..	..	3⅝	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..	805
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	113	..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '99.	2	113	113	113	113	..	50
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	14½	15¼	+ 1	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	..	..	14¼	15	14	15	..	1,420
58 June 6.	44½ May 5.	55½	57¼	— 2	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago pf.	9,000,000	..	..	56	56	56	56	..	212
63¾ April 28.	35¾ January 6.	56	58	— 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	..	..	58	58¼	57	57¼	28½	530
96½ May 5.	78½ January 19.	93	94½	— 1¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	94½	94½	93¼	93½	61¾	378
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	26½	27¾	— 1½	Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	27½	28¾	26¾	26¾	..	1,483
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	67	68	— 1	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	..	..	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..	150
42½ April 3.	30¾ May 31.	32½	32⅝	— 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	..	..	34	35	32½	32½	34	4,600
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	40½	40⅝	— 2⅜	Missouri Pacific	61,500,000	July 1, '93.	1	42½	43¾	40⅝	40⅝	34¾	21,860
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	40	43	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	40	42	40	40	25	650
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	43½	44	+ ½	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	..	..	43¾	43¾	43	43	..	585
107½ January 18.	96¾ May 24.	97	99	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	..	..	98	98¼	98	98¾	..	25
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	30	30¾	+ 1	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30	30½	29¾	30½	35	810
115 January 21.	110¾ June 14.	110	112	..	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¼	107	245
8½ January 7.	3½ June 15.	3½	4½	— ¼	National Linseed Oil certificates	..	..	..	4	4	3¼	3¼	..	250
63 April 24.	43⅜ June 2.	50¼	50½	+ 1½	National Steel Company	32,000,000	..	..	49	53⅞	49	50¼	..	16,503
95 March 28.	85 May 15.	89¼	91	..	National Steel Company preferred	28,000,000	..	..	91	93	88¾	89¾	..	4,900
122¾ April 22.	97 January 13.	117	117¼	+ ⅝	New Jersey Central	23,430,600	May 1, '99.	1	117¼	118	116	117⅛	94½	9,241
204 April 27.	112 January 3.	183	188	+23	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	165	188	165	188	43½	1,290
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	131½	132	— ¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Apl. 15, '99.	1	131¾	132¾	130⅝	131⅜	115¾	15,220
222 April 20.	190 January 19.	210	214	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,306,800	Mch. 31, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	191	40
19¾ January 23.	12⅝ May 9.	12¼	13¾	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	..	..	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	..	100
28¾ March 27.	18¾ January 3.	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	..	..	27	27¾	26¼	26⅝	15	21,832
22¾ April 27.	17¾ March 17.	20½	20½	+ ¾	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	..	..	20¾	21	20¾	20½	15	2,725
71¼ February 7.	61¾ January 6.	68½	69	..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	69	69¼	68¾	69	51¾	3,695
12½ April 10.	6¾ January 6.	11⅝	11¼	— ⅛	North American Co.	30,000,000	..	..	11¾	12¾	11¾	11¾	8¾	8,625
55½ February 16.	42⅜ January 7.	46⅞	47	— 1½	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Feb. 3, '99.	1	47¾	48¼	46¾	46⅞	27½	19,775
81½ January 23.	73 June 1.	75¼	75½	— 1¼	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 5, '99.	1	76¾	76¾	75¼	75¼	68	3,922
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	35	38	+ 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	52	186
76¾ January 23.	63¾ June 16.	71	73	— 1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	72	72¼	68¾	68¾	70	625
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47½	47¾	— 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1¼	48	49¾	47¾	47¾	28¼	4,543
*375 June 17.	*362 February 16.	375	..	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, '99.	4	375	375	375	375	..	75
142 January 23.	122¾ January 5.	130½	130⅝	— 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,388,250	May 31, '99.	2½	132¾	132¾	130¼	130¼	115¾	16,371
129¼ April 3.	101 May 13.	120	120¼	+ ¾	People's Gas, Chicago	28,068,800	May 25, '99.	1½	119½	122¼	119½	119⅞	96¾	39,258
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,000,000	..	..	2½	3¼	2½	3½	1⅞	2,800
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	55½	58	+ 1½	Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	24,387,100	..	..	55¾	60	55	56	44	15,080
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	85	87	+ 1	Pitts., Clu., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	86	87	86	87	64	220
59½ April 13.	44¾ June 1.	50	52	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	..	..	51¼	55	51¼	52	..	4,020
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	84	84½	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	May 5, '99.	1¾	82¾	85½	82¾	84½	..	3,737
164½ January 4.	156 January 21.	156	158	— 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	157	158	157	157	189	542
4 April 13.	2¼ June 14.	2¼	2½	..	Quicksilver	5,708,700	..	..	2¼	2½	2¼	2½	..	300
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 15.	21	21¼	+ ¼	Reading	69,900,000	..	..	21¾	21¾	20½	21¼	19¼	5,230
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61¾	61¾	+ ¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	..	..	62¾	62¾	59½	61½	45¼	78,331
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	34½	34¾	— ¾	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	..	..	35¾	36	33¾	35¼	23¼	7,045
80 June 8.	66 January 3.	77	80	— ½	Rio Grande Western preferred	5,500,000	May 1, '99.	1¼	79½	79½	79½	79½	65½	177
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	..	..	— ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,491,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	39¾	40	39¾	40	61	230
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	..	..	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	..	..	9¼	10	9¼	10	21½	500
14¾ February 1.	8¾ January 6.	9¾	10¼	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	..	..	10¾	10⅝	10	10	7¼	2,210
75¼ January 26.	64 May 13.	71½	73	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,648,300	Jan. 6, '99.	2	71½	73	71½	72	63¾	640
44¾ January 31.	33¾ January 5.	36	36½	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	36½	36¾	35¾	36	30	1,000
15 April 28.	6¾ January 4.	12	13	— 1	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	..	..	13	13	11½	12	5¾	1,300
35½ April 1.	17 January 3.	29¾	30	— 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	..	..	31½	31¾	29¾	29¾	11¾	6,630
55 April 21.	36 January 5.	48	50	..	St. Paul & Duluth	4,690,200	July 5, '87.	3	50	50	49	49	..	200
100¾ January 19.	91 February 8.	97½	98	— 1½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,300	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	99¼	100	98¼	98¾	76¾	1,875
178 June 15.	170 January 16.	170	180	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	178	178	178	178	..	110
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	31½	31½	— 1½	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	..	..	32⅜	32⅞	31½	31⅝	18½	14,073
14 January 16.	10¾ January 5.	10⅞	11	— ⅜	Southern Railway	110,900,000	..	..	11⅜	11⅜	10½	10½	8¾	3,510
53 June 9.	40½ January 24.	49½	50	+ 1	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	50¾	50⅝	49¾	49¾	29½	5,080
25½ January 14.	12¾ June 2.	17⅞	18	+ 2½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	..	..	16	18¼	16	18	..	8,180
82½ January 10.	58¼ June 2.	65	66	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	May 2, '99.	1¾	65¾	65¾	64¾	65	..	905
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	7	9	+ ½	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	..	..	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼	6	300
68 April 18.	36 January 9.	64½	64⅝	+ ⅞	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	64	65	62½	64⅝	24	36,383
145 March 28.	111 January 4.	..	..	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	1	140	140	140	140	..	10
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	18⅝	19½	— ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	..	..	19½	19⅞	18⅜	18⅝	11⅜	2,900
242 February 27.	106½ January 25.	190	200	+ 3⅜	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	193	193	193	193	173	160
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	66½	66¾	— 2⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	..	..	66¾	69	66¾	66¾	..	1,300
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	139	140	+ 2	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,602,200	Apl. 1, '99.	1¾	138½	139	138½	139	..	584
50⅜ February 21.	38⅜ June 1.	40¾	40⅝	— 1⅝	Union Pacific Railway	87,501,900	..	..	41¾	42	40¾	40¾	23¼	18,378
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	74⅛	74⅜	— 1½	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	75½	76¼	74⅜	74⅜	58⅜	10,442
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	45	50	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	48	49	48	49	40	250
8 January 23.	5⅝ June 7.	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛	United States Leather	61,560,900	..	..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	7⅜	1,850
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	69½	69½	— ⅜	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	April 1, '99.	1¼	71½	72¾	69½	69½	63¼	5,499
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	53¾	54½	+ ⅜	United States Rubber	23,686,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	53¼	54⅞	52½	53⅞	24⅝	24,401
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	116	116¾	..	United States Rubber preferred	28,525,500	Apl. 29, '99.	2	116¾	116¾	116	116	85	552
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	27	29	..	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	..	..	30¾	31¼	27½	29	..	1,815
89 March 26.	76 May 31.	79½	80	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	..	..	81¾	82¾	79¾	80	..	2,151
8⅝ January 24.	7½ May 26.	7⅝	7½	— ⅛	Wabash	28,000,000	..	..	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	7¾	475
25¼ April 5.	19 May 24.	19½	19¾	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	..	..	20¾	20⅞	20	20¾	19¼	4,305
*125 May 8.	*125 February 10.	125	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	127	127	127	127	120¾	16
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	90	90¼	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	April 15, '99.	1¼	90¾	90¼	88¾	89¼	94¾	6,747
11½ May 9.	8¼ June 1.	8⅝	9	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	..	..	9¾	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	..	2,800
32¾ May 13.	23 June 1.	23⅜	24⅝	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	..	..	24⅝	24⅞	23⅜	24⅝	..	1,255
3 February 21.	¼ June 1.	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central trust receipts	8,967,900	..	..	1¼	1¼	1	1¼	..	5,430
3¾ June 15.	3¾ June 16.	..	..	..	Wisconsin Central, first instalment paid	..	..	..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	400
6 March 15.	1⅝ May 26.	3	5	..	Wisconsin Central preferred, trust receipts	2,549,200	..	..	3	3	3	3	..	200
16⅜ June 13.	13½ May 24.	15⅝	16	— ½	Wiscon Central, when issued	..	..	..	16¾	16¾	15¾	15¾	..	10,677
55½ June 13.	48¾ May 26.	54	54½	+ ⅜	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	..	..	..	53¾	55½	53¾	54	..	16,800

Note—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And on May 11 100 per cent. in stock.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending June 17, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g June 17, $14,636,300

	Week Ending June 17. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Alabama Midland 1st	102½	102½	102¾	102½	7
Albany & Susquehanna 6s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
American Tobacco scrip	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	33
Ann Arbor 4s	93½	94	93½	94	42
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102¾	103	102¾	102¾	346½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84	84	83½	83⅞	415
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	47
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅜	100½	1,080½
B. & O. Southwestern Div. 3½s	96	96	95½	95½	45
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	102⅜	102½	102	102	421
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban con. grd. 5s	106	106⅜	106	106⅜	70
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	112½	113	112¼	113	1o
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	89¾	89⅝	89¾	89¾	4
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con. 5s	122	122¾	122	122¾	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111¼	111¾	110½	111	16
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96	96½	95¾	96¼	208
Central of Georgia 1st preference income	41½	42	41½	42	12
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	2
Central of Georgia 3d preference income	6	6	6	6	8
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	122	122	121¼	122	80
Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg	121	121	121	121	50
Central Pacific, San Jo. Brh. 6s, Speyer cfs.	113½	113¾	113¼	113¼	5
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	43
Central Pacific ext. 5s, 1899, Speyer certfs.	100	100	100	100	5
Central Pacific 5s, 1939, Speyer certfs	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95	95	94¾	94¾	96
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	119	119¼	118¾	119	36
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	109	109	109	109	2
Chi., Burlington & Quincy debenture 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	111⅞	112¼	111⅞	112¼	19
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	106½	106½	106¼	106½	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	3
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	115½	116	115½	116	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	117	117½	116	116	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 6s	119	119	119	119	13
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	102¼	102⅜	102	102	9
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121½	1
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 1st 5s	118½	118½	118½	118½	7
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	94½	94½	94	94	38
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley 5s	134¼	134¼	134¼	134¼	5
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64⅜	64⅜	64	64½	35
Colorado Southern 4s	89¼	90	88¾	89	823
Delaware, Lack. & Western 7s, 1907	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜	23
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	103¾	103¾	103	103¼	39
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	85	85	85	85	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101½	101	101	70
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	25
Detroit Monroe & Toledo 1st 7s	123	123	123	123	3
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	116	116	116	116	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
East. Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	3
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. of N. Y. consol. 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Erie prior lien 4s	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	356
Erie general lien 4s	73½	73¾	72	73	29
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	144⅜	2
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	40
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	107½	107½	106	106	10
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	1
Gal., Har. & San. An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103¼	76
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	125¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	5
Green Bay debenture B	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	20
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	80	88½	80	88½	33
Hocking Valley 4½s	102⅝	103	102⅝	103	152
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	103	103	103	103	8
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	104¾	105¼	104⅜	105¼	21
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	105	105¼	104⅝	105¼	49
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	93	93	93	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113	13
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	66	66	64	64	130
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	94	93½	93½	207
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66¾	67	66	66	15o
Kentucky Central 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	9
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¼	7
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	109	109	108½	108½	25
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	25
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	24
Lake Shore 3½s	111¼	111¼	111	111	28
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	110½	111½	109½	111	27
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	99	99¼	99	99	12o
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117¼	117½	117¼	117½	16
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	98	98	98	98	59
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Fl. & Shef. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	123	123	122⅝	123	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅜	36
Mexican Central 1st income	21	21⅜	20½	20½	72
Mexican Central 2d income	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	10
Mexican International consol. 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	33
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96	96½	96	96	124
Mil., Lake Shore & Western income	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	141	141	141	141	2
Milwaukee & Northern 1st consol. 6s	126	126	126	126	8
Milwaukee & Northern 1st 6s, main line	121	121	121	121	3
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	90	90	89½	89½	53
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115	115	115	115	15
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¼	117¼	117	117	16
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	97⅝	98	55
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	86½	86	86	16
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	142¾	142¾	142	142	13
National Starch Mfg. 6s	101	101	101	101	2
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102½	28
New York Central, Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101	101	9
New York Central debenture 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	3
New York Central 3½s	113½	113½	112¾	113	87
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115½	115½	115½	115½	18
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	26
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	108½	108½	108½	108½	20
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106	106½	106	106½	49
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 6s	99½	101	99¼	100½	116
New York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	196½
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s, reg	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	4
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67⅛	68	67⅛	67⅜	201
Northern Pacific general lien 3s, reg	66½	66¾	66½	66½	10
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106¼	480
Northwestern 3½s	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	16
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	2
Northwestern sinking fund 6s, registered	118	118	118	118	29
Northwestern debenture 5, 1921	118	118	118	118	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103⅝	103	103⅝	103	125
Oregon Short Line consolidated 6s	114½	115¼	114¼	115½	17
Oregon Short Line Income A	91½	92	91¼	92	10
Oregon Short Line Income B	72	73½	72	72	64
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	106	104¾	104¾	19
Peoria & Eastern 1st	86	86½	86	86½	30
Peoria & Eastern income	29	30	29	30	40
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	119	119	119	119	3
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Reading general 4s	93	93⅜	93⅛	93¼	2,338
Reading general 4s, registered	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	5
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	100	100	100	100	2
Rio Grande Western 4s	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	85
Rock Island general 6s	110	110	110	110	899
Rock Island 4s, registered	135½	135½	135½	135½	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	6
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 4s, when issued	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	234
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	117½	117¾	117	117½	12
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 5s	106¼	106¼	105¾	106¼	16
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 6s	90	90	90	90	9
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	119	119	119	119	1
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	113	113	113	113	12
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114	114	114	114	6
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	153
St. Louis Southwestern 2d 5s	89½	89½	89½	89½	532
St. Paul 1st, Chi. & Mo. Div. 5s	117	117	117	117	21
St. Paul 1st, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	131	131	131	131	1

BONDS.

	Week Ending June 17. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	10
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	113	113	113	113	1
St. Paul & Duluth 4s	100	100	100	100	7
St. P., M. & M., Dakota ext. 6s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	2
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba consol. 6s	146	146	146	146	20
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	119	119	119	119	17
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	83	83	82¾	83	33
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	4
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	107	107¼	107	107¼	110
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	85⅞	85⅞	85	85	114½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	9
Southern Railway 5s	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	91
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	4
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84½	86	84½	86	43
Standard Rope & Twine income	26	26¼	25	26	93
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard, 6s	105½	106	105	106	40
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	109⅝	108	109⅝	17
Texas Pacific, East. Div. 1st 6s	104	104	104	104	1
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114	114	44
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s, tr. rects	55⅜	55⅜	55	55	50
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	106¼	106½	106	106½	49
Terminal Railway, Memphis Div. 4½s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	2
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st 6s, tr. rects	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	82	83	82	83	4
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Union Pacific new 4s	108¼	108½	108¼	108¼	142
United States Leather 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Wabash 1st 5s	116⅜	117	116⅜	117	13
Wabash 2d 5s	99⅜	100¼	98⅝	100	261
Wabash debenture, Series B	34	34	33¾	34	84
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	109½	110	109½	110	21
West Shore guaranteed 4s	115½	116	115½	115⅞	7
West Shore 4s, registered	115½	115⅜	113⅝	113½	62
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	70½	70⅝	70	70½	249
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	116⅞	118	116⅞	118	43
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	23½	24½	23½	24½	55
Western Pacific 6s, Speyer certfs	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	20
Western Union deb 7s, '75	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76⅝	78	76⅝	77⅜	484
Wisconsin Central income	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	96	96⅝	95⅞	96⅝	1,143

Total sales $14,508,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113⅝	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝	18½
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130⅜	130½	130½	130⅜	5
United States 5s, coupon	113	113	113	113	10
United States 3s, coupon	109⅞	109⅞	109	109	87½
United States 3s, small	109	109	108½	108½	*8

Total sales $121,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	98	98	98	98	6

Total sales $6,000
Grand total $14,636,300
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99¾	Jan. 6	99	Feb. 3	99	Feb. 3
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅞	May 19	111	Mar. 2	112⅝	June 7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	May 31	112½	Jan. 3	113⅞	June 16
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130⅜	May 24
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130¼	June 12
United States 5s, registered	113¼	Apr. 8	111⅜	Feb. 6	112⅜	May 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111⅜	Mar. 8	113	June 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106⅜	Feb. 23	109	June 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	June 6	106½	Jan. 5	108½	June 15
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109⅜	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	109⅜	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112⅜	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108⅝	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17	108	Apr. 17
Tennessee settlement 3s	98	Feb. 8	96¼	Jan. 13	98	June 16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 15	6	Mar. 4	8	June 1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	82½	Jan. 3	85¾	June 7

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B	108 Sept. 26	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128 Feb. 23

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of June, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$144,642,270.04	
Gold bullion	123,353,234.51	
		$267,995,504.55
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,423,829.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,654,850.00	
		32,768,979.00
		*$235,226,525.55
Standard silver dollars		$406,929,743.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$405,724,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,198,983.00	
		401,525,521.00
		5,404,222.00
Silver bullion		940,357.69
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,779,542.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,928,738.00	
		$93,708,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes		86,708,280.00
United States notes		$36,280,000.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,140,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	790,000.00	
		21,350,000.00
		14,930,000.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$845,134.00	
National bank notes	3,750,215.04	
Fractional silver, coin	6,308,779.70	
Fractional currency	61.27	
Minor coin	266,371.22	
Deposits in National banks	79,277,871.56	
Bonds and interest paid	410,047.70	
		$90,956,180.58
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,856,202.71	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,323,894.40	
Disbursing officers' balances	51,724,637.19	
Post Office Department account	5,508,218.27	
Miscellaneous items	2,922,117.43	
		75,415,070.00
		15,541,110.58
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$272,060,305.82

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$350,326.74	$9,406,091.76	$197,698,986.00
Internal revenue	913,907.37	13,477,095.17	261,013,625.80
Miscellaneous	193,648.69	1,715,448.28	35,208,743.81
Total receipts	$1,457,972.80	$24,790,535.21	$493,880,385.20

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$5,000.00	4,748,000.00	116,890,558.90
War	1,065,000.00	6,185,000.00	227,210,606.60
Navy	868,000.00	2,695,000.00	65,007,150.80
Indians	35,000.00	605,000.00	12,004,176.64
Pensions	100,000.00	8,270,000.00	137,293,034.04
Interest	25,000.00	945,000.00	30,343,433.97
Total expenditures	$1,725,000.00	$22,648,000.00	$590,357,972.04
Excess of expenditures over receipts	267,027.20	*2,151,535.21	102,468,607.44

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890		932,707.50	21,247,695.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	58,215.00	993,497.50	16,088,538.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes. (Since 1878.)	Total.
To date	$434,845,764.00	$90,162,636.00	$524,008,397.00
This fiscal year	18,624,257.00	6,388,015.00	24,612,272.00
This month	1,362,712.00	506,975.00	1,869,687.00
This day	185,079.00	91,921.00	277,001.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures. †Of this amount $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 13, act July 12, 1882. ‡Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending June 17, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	102¾	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	102¾	June 15	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	94	Jun 15	87	Jan 17	94	June 15	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝	May 31	97¾	Apr 7	102¾	June 17	103⅜	103⅝
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¼	Jan 21	78	Jan 6	83⅝	June 17	85¼	85⅞
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 3	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Mar 6	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	102	June 5	101½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. Belt 1st. g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	106¼	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	106½	Oct., 98	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 99	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
All. & Chi. June. 1st gtd.int.g.5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¾	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g.4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	103¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1935	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¾	Jan 26	10½	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¾	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	120¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	123¾	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	125	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	104¼	May 19	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¾	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¾	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117¼	Apr 5	117	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	106¾	June 14	106	107
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	113	Mar 28	102¾	May 13	113	June 15	112¾	113
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110¾	June 13	110	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128	Jan 20	127¾	Mar 15	128	June 3	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	129	May 15	129	May 15	129	May 15	127½	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	June 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	June 13	106¼	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	113¼	Jun. 2	115½	..
Do., do., registered	110¼	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	110¼	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	103	Jan 6	103	Jan 6	103	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¾	Jun 12	108½	Jan 4	111	June 15	110¾	111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111	June 15	111	111½
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93¾	Jan 31	91	Mar 28	91¼	May 12	88½	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 25	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	95	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118	Mar 9	116¾	Mar 28	116¾	Mar 28	117	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	99¾	Apr 29	91¾	Jan 31	96¼	June 17	96	96¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	28	Feb 1	42	June 12	40½	42
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	13½	June 16	11¾	12¾
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6	June 16	5½	6½
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	..	..	..	95	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	..	..	..	..	80¾	Sep 6, 98	00	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	90	Ja 6, 98	100	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	102	Feb 23	100¾	May 1	101	May 17	100¾	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	100¾	May 3	110	June 6	110	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	110	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122	Jun 13	113¾	Jan 4	122	June 16	..	122
Do., do., registered	121	Jan 13	112¾	Jan 4	121	June 14	117	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	102½	Apr 1	99¾	Jan 7	100½	June 7	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp Co. 5s, 1921	115½	Feb 3	114	Apr 27	115½	June 9	115	..
N. J. Southern 1st. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	101	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	104¼	Mar 11	103¾	Mar 15	103¾	Mar 15	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103	Fe 24, 98	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	..	..	..	102	Fe 21, 98	106	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs	100	Jun 6	103¾	Mar 20	100	June 16	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	June 15	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	..	..	..	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108¼	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¾	Jun 15	113	May 25	113¾	June 15	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs	125¾	May 27	112¾	Feb 16	125¾	June 7	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do. Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¾	May 27	120¾	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104¾	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	100½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	100¾	June 16	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	..	..	..	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼	Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½	June 14	118	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123¼	Feb 21	118¼	Mar 2	118½	Mar 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117½	Jan 3	119	June 17	..	119½
Do., do., registered	118¾	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	96½	Feb 2	90¾	Jan 4	94¾	June 17	94¾	94⅞
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	107½	May 9	105	Jan 5	107	June 15	107	108
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	..	..	..	..	97	Dec 2, 98	107	100
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	..	..	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	100	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	103	Apr 7	101¾	Apr 7	103	June 13	102½	103
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	105	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	104	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¾	Jun 10	114¾	Jan 3	116¾	June 10	116¾	117
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104¾	Feb 15	105	Mar 15	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¾	May 10	113¾	June 12	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125¾	Jan 6	132	June 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116¾	Jun 17	115¾	May 1	116¾	June 12	117	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	106¼	Jun 7	105	Feb 27	106¾	June 16	106¾	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	104	June 5	103½	105
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	112¾	Apr 27	106¾	Jan 3	112¾	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	111½	Jun 2	111½	Jun 2	111½	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123½	Feb 16	120	Mar 13	123	June 2	122	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105¾	Apr 27	108	June 7	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	115¼	Feb 1	116½	Apr 21	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	136	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	100½	Jan 16	116	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	109	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	118½	June 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	107	June 8	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	119	June 15	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	169¾	Jan 7	171½	June 9	171	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¾	Apr 10	163¾	Feb 16	168¾	Apr 10	171	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	168¾	Apr 12	160½	Jan 10	168½	May 20	171	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	169	Jan 3	171	June 9	171	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 9	170	Jan 3	171	June 17	171	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112¾	May 13	122¼	June 12	122¾	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	115½	No 30, 98	122	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	123¾	June 1	123¾	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132½	May 25	120	Jan 19	132¾	May 25	132½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½	Dec 7, 98	114½	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	124	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	123¾	June 15	124	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125¾	Jun 16	118¾	Jan 19	125¾	June 16	125	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	122¾	Apr 18	119	Mar 14	122¾	Apr 18	114¾	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	122¾	Jun 15	122½	Jun 15	122½	June 1	122¾	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122¾	May 24	119	Apr 8	122¾	May 24	122¾	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118½	May 18	115	Feb 6	118½	May 18	118	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	127¼	Ja 27, 98	125	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	109¾	June 17	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	118½	May 12	118	121
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114¾	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	114¾	June 8	114¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	June 16	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	126	Jan 30	126	June 17	125½	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	142¾	May 4	144½	May 12	144	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112¾	June 17	112	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122¾	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	122½	Mar 13	118¼	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jan 14	116	Jan 14	116	Jan 14	117½	119
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110½	Mar 10	106½	Apr 12	106¾	Apr 27	106	..
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121¾	May 4	122½	June 2	122	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119½	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	111¾	Mar 28	108	May 12	109¾	June 1	109½	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¼	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	May 9	..	109
Do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110	Jun 13	102¾	Jan 3	104¾	June 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117¼	Feb 6	117¼	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	..
Iowa, Midland 8s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	142	Feb 20	139¼	May 3	141	June 16	141	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117¾	Feb 1	125¾	May 24	125¼	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	..	..	..	138	De 13, 98	145½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	142¾	Jan 24	140	Mar 6	142¼	June 15	144¾	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	135¼	May 22	131½	Jan 10	135¼	May 22	135	..
Do., do., registered	134¾	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104¾	Jan 4	110	June 16	110	110¼
Do., do., registered	107¾	Apr 6	105¾	Mar 7	107¾	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	85	Feb 4	83	May 9	85	June 14	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	June 13	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. Ask'd.	
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	138	Jan 9	138	June 15	136	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134¼	May 8	134½	May 8	134	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132	June 6	130	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22,97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	128	May 4	120¾	Mar 14	121½	June 13	117	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	102	June 12	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1906	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 28,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103¾	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	113½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Cleve. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 28	91	June 9	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s,1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94	June 16	96	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	95¾	May 27	95¾	May 27	95¾	May 27	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	103¾	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	101¾	May 31	101½	..
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	97	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96¼	Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	103¾	Mar 30	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1923	118¼	May 31	118¼	May 31	118¼	June 14	118½	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	103¾	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85¼	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85¼	June 14	85	..
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	30	June 15	29	30
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st con. sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 7	102	Jan 26	102¼	Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	137½	Jun 6	135¼	May 11	137½	June 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	132½	No 26,98	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I.7s,1901	108½	Feb 10	108¼	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	..	..	..	..	107	De 27, 98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134½	June 16	130	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	63	Jun 2	64½	June 15	63	64
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¾	Mar 18	74	May 20	73	74
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	89	June 17	88¾	89
Con. & Passumpsic Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126¼	Jun 15	126¼	June 15	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	124½	Jun 7	124½	June 7	123	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142	June 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108¼	May 3	108¾	June 6	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143	June 6	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	140	Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	142¼	May 18	138	Feb 9	142½	May 18	141	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	121	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	..	..	..	146	Sep 13,98	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	121½	..
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	113½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 29	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	100	Feb 27	103½	June 17	103	104
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	May 25	..	106
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¾	Jan 3	103¾	June 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	108¾	Jan 9	102¾	Jan 15	112¾	June 15	112¾	113¾
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	87½	100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	105	..
Det., Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½g.Ser.A,1911	24	Jan 17	17¾	Mar 25	20¾	June 12	18	21
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	111	Mar 23	106	Jun 13	106	June 13	..	109¼
Duluth, Red W. Ming & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	92¼	Fe 11, 98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	116	June 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110	Apr 25	104¾	Jan 3	110	Apr 25	108½	111
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	117	Jan 6	115¼	Feb 15	117	Apr 4	117	121
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	..	..	..	112	No 11, 98	115	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	123¼	Mar 30	120	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	106½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4	106½	Apr 14	105	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145¾	Jan 26	143	Apr 3	144¾	June 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	..	..	..	143	De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	..	..	..	139	Sep 20,98	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140	Feb 6	136¾	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 8	103	Feb 8	106	Feb 8	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	116½	Apr 3	111¼

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	97	Jun 5	91	Jan 16	97	June16	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109½	June 16	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	121⅝	June 15	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅛	Apr 1	100⅝	May 1	101⅝	June 7	99½	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	123	June 16	122½	123
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125½	Jan 30	121	Jun	9	123¾	June 15	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan	3	125	May 17	125	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	126¾	Feb	3	124	Mar	2	125¾	June 1	125	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68⅜	Jan	4	68⅛	Jan	4	68¼	Jan 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25½	Apr 27		19½	Apr	5	20¾	June 14	20	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27		9¾	Apr	18	11¾	June 13	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24		84½	Jan	6	88½	June 14	87	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....		....		90	Mar., 98	103	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....		....		15	June 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	14	Apr	5	14	Apr	5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....		....		100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20		145	Jan	6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	115	Apr 17		110½	Jan	18	114¾	June 8	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27		125	Jan	27	125	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27		127	Jan	27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....		....		128	De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb	16	103½	Feb	4	105½	Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	90	May	25	91¾	Jan	3	93¾	June 17	93¼	94
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan	4	62¼	May	9	69	June 17	68	68½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr	27	82	Jan	19	88	June 9	88	90
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	90	Jan	6	86	Jan	19	89½	June 16	89	90
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan	21	75¼	Jan	5	79	June 2	78	80
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb	27	85	Jan	21	95	Apr 27	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. 5s, 1942	106	Mar	29	101¼	Jan	3	104½	June 7	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr	28	108¾	Jan	9	117	June 14	116¾	117
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May	17	114	May	1	115	June 16	115	116
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100½	Mar	14	91½	Jan	3	98	June 16	97½	98½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96⅞	Mar	17	88	Jan	9	91	May 31	91	93
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	108	Apr	28	106	Feb	20	108	Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr	20	111¼	Jan	17	115	Apr 20	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	106⅛	May	20	105¾	Feb	6	106¾	May 23	106½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan	16	98¾	May	20	105¾	June 13	105½	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr	6	104	Jan	16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con ry & id. grt. g. 5s, 1931	112	Feb	2	105	Jan	3	111¾	June 16	111	111¼
Do., gen con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan	31	110	Jan	31	111	May 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May	19	125	Jan	9	130¾	May 22	..	130
Do., extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May	27	117	Feb	21	122	May 23	120	122
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb	27	82¼	Jan	4	86	June 16	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109	Jun	2	106	Jan	4	100	June 13	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....		....		84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb	14	132	Jan	12	132½	Apr 8	133	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....		....		105¾	D 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅝	Mar	28	105¼	Apr	22	105¾	June 2	106	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.-W. & Al., 1917	..	....		....		108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar	22	115	Mar	22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....		....		103½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan	31	114¼	Apr	5	115½	June 15	115¼	..
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan	30	114¼	Jan	3	115¼	June 6	115	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan	30	107½	Apr	28	109¾	June 16	109¾	..
Do., registered	113¼	Jan	26	113¼	Jan	26	113¼	Jan 26	109¾	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....		....		108½	Fe 21, 98	109½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May	3	105	May	3	105	May 3	102	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....		104¾	Feb 5, 98	102	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb	2	104¾	May	25	104¾	June 8	103	..
Do., registered	..	....		....		104¾	Jne 30, 98	103	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun	12	110¼	Jan	12	113	June 14	112¼	113½
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr	14	111¼	Feb	17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan	28	98	Jan	6	101	June 15	101	101¾
Do., do., registered	100	May	25	97¼	May	30	100	June 15	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May	25	99¼	Jan	4	102½	June 15	102¼	102⅝
Do., registered	102½	May	31	98	Jan	6	102¼	June 7	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	116	Jun	16	110¼	Jan	3	115¾	June 16	115	115¾
Do., registered	116¼	Jun	15	109¾	Jan	4	113¾	June 16	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....		....		108	No 5, 98	110	..
Do., registered	..	....		....		107	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....		....		96	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....		....		104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan	12	103¾	Jun	14	103¾	June 15	103½	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan	27	103	May	10	103	May 10	103	104
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....		....		103	May 7,97	104	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan	18	128½	Apr	12	129	June 16	129	..
Do., Per. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....		....		100	Jan., 97	..	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr	13	113	Apr	13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....		....		107	Au 13,98	111½	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....		....		100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun	16	123	Jun	16	123	June 16	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—										
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun	13	123	Jun	13	123	June 13	122½	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102⅜	Feb	8	102¼	Jan	28	102⅜	Feb 17	122	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May	4	105½	Jan	21	107	May 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb	20	105¼	Jan	3	105¼	June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar	20	116½	Jan	4	117	May 1	117½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan	5	114½	Jun	3	114¾	June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112¾	May	5	106	Jan	3	111	June 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr	27	103	Jan	5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Chi., & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....		....		108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....		....		121	Oct 24,98	128	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr	27	109	May	1	110¾	June 9	110¼	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May	6	103	May	6	103	May 9	110¼	..
Do., 1900	..	....		....		102	Fe 25, 98	120	67
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....		....		121¼	Jne 21,98	127	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....		125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....		....		106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan	26	105¾	Apr	3	107¾	June 16	107	107½
Do., do., registered	105½	Apr	19	105½	Apr	19	105¾	Apr 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....		....		104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr	21	173	Jan	6	185	June 1	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr	20	172	Jan	19	184	Apr 20	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....		....		120¾	D 30,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....		....		125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121	May	31	120	Jan	31	121	May 31	121	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May	31	114	Jan	18	115	May 31	115¼	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¾	Jan	25	103	Jan	3	108¾	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jun	1	103	Apr	12	106¾	June 17	106	106¾
Do., do., registered	..	....		....		101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr	11	114½	Jan	3	119¾	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....		117	Oct 25,98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May	15	131¼	May	15	131¼	May 15	132	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....		....		130	Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun	14	101¾	Jan	5	106¾	June 17	105	105½
Do., registered	104¾	May	12	103	Mar	22	104¾	May 12	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan	21	66¾	May	9	67¾	June 17	66¾	67¾
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun	17	65¾	May	16	69¼	June 15	66	67
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	..	....		....		96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	92
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	119	Apr	21	112	Jan	6	119	June 15	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107½	May	29	107¼	May	22	107¼	May 29	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	130½	Feb	27	130	Feb	7	130¾	Feb 27	132	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....		....		128	No 25,98	132	138
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....		....		117¾	Au 30, 98	123	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....		....		101	Fe 28, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr	22	99¼	Jan	16	99¾	June 12	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar	27	88¼	Jan	7	95¾	June 17	95	95½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....		....		94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....		....		82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....		....		102¾	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....		....		85	De 16, 97	..	88
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb	7	65	May	24	75	May 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr	28	110	Feb	10	114	June 9	114¼	..
Ore. R. & N. Co. con. 1st 5s, 1946	114	May	31	100¾	Jan	6	106	June 17	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	132½	Jun	9	128	Mar	1	132¾	June 9	132	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....		....		121	Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....		....		102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	115¼	Jun	14	108	Jan	7	115¾	June 15	115	116
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	92	Jun	14	85	Jan	7	92	June 14	93	94
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74⅛	Apr	18	65¾	Jan	4	72	June 17	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar	16	104½	Jun	2	104½	June 17	104¼	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....		....		101¼	Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May	22	114¾	Feb	15	118	June 9	117	..
Do., do., registered	115¾	Mar	9	115¾	Mar	9	115¾	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....		....		102	No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	116	Mar	14	114¼	Apr	13	115¾	Apr 13	117	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun	13	114	Apr	11	119	June 18	117	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....		....		118	No 23, 98	118	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....		....		107	De 30, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅛	Jan	6	105¼	Mar	15	105⅞	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....		109¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar	20	138¾	Jan	6	141	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May	1	140¾	May	1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun	7	135	Jun	7	135	June 7	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....		....		110¾	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr	19	108	Apr	19	108	Apr 19	104½	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....		....		113¾	Apr., 96	121	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun	2	113¼	Jun	2	113¾	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....		....		102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....		....		108	My 13,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....		....		115¾	Fe 24,98	115½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb	20	99	Jan	19	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....		....		100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	97	Jan	28	93¼	Apr	3	94¼	May 5	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....		....		17	My 25,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....		....		20	De 23, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr	28	120	Apr	28	126	Apr 28	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100	May	9	100	May	9	100	June 3	100	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....		....		137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....		....		107¾	Oct 25,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....		....		121	No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....		....		114	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....		....		117	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....		....		90	Oct 10,98	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	115	Jun	15	113	Jan	5	115	June 16	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....		....		98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May	24	98	Jan	5	100	June 3	99½	..
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	97¾	May	10	93¼	Jan	31	96¾	June 2	96¼	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun	16	85¾	Jan	7	91¼	June 17	91¼	91¾
Do., do., registered	85¾	Jun	12	85¾	Jun	12	85¾	Jun 12	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	101¾	Jun	15	91	Jan	4	100¾	June 16	100¾	101¾
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	89¾	May	11	87½	Apr	20	89¾	June 19	87½	89¾
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan	24	102¾	Feb	3	104	May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5s, 1940	79¾	Apr	10	73¾	Feb	17	75¼	May 29	74¼	75

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84	Jan	27	81	Mar	27	81	June 7	82	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar	2	112¾	May	9	112¾	May 9	113⅜	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar	25	112½	May	5	114	June 12	113⅞	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar	24	112½	May	5	113¾	June 10	113⅞	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....		....			113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120⅜	Jun	5	122	Jan	3	126	June 16	126¼	126½
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112	May	31	107	Jan	5	112	June 17	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1937	105½	Mar	27	100½	May	23	100½	May 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....		....			105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun	15	82	Jan	4	89	June 15	89	89½
St. L. & S. F. S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	May	16	98	Jan	12	100¾	May 25	100¾	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96	Apr	22	84¾	Jan	4	92¾	June 17	92¼	93
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	57	Mar	28	40¾	Jan	4	51¾	June 17	51	51¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	108½	Mar	9	108	Mar	7	108½	Mar 9	109	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan	19	120	Feb	8	120	Feb 8	120	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan	20	113	Feb	8	113	June 16	112	115
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May	18	100	May	2	100	June 15	98½	100½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1900	124½	Feb	20	121	Apr	3	122	June 7	121	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan	24	122½	May	2	122¾	June 15	122	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146	Jun	15	138¾	Mar	8	146	June 15	145	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb	23	137¾	Feb	23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119	Apr	27	112¼	Jan	5	119	May 16	118½	119½
Do., do., registered	..	....		....			106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr	14	104½	Jan	25	108	May 4	106	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan	24	104	Jan	24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....		....			122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	134½	Mar	13	134½	Mar	18	134¾	Mar 18	134	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....			115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	115	Feb	15	113½	Jan	24	115	Feb 15	117	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar	2	110½	Apr	17	110½	Apr 27	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr	11	115	Apr	10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....		....			115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe. Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1937	106½	May	4	95	Mar	13	106½	May 12	105	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....		....			100	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125⅛	Feb	15	125½	Feb	15	125¾	Feb 15	127	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar	17	112	Mar	17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....		....			104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	..	....		....			80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—										
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr	28	113¼	Jun	6	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110¼	Feb	3	110	Feb	27	110	Feb 27	..	110
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	105	Apr	28	100½	Jan	6	103½	June 17	101½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....		....			102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113	May	3	107	Feb	21	113	June 16	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar	17	111	May	31	111	May 31	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb	16	87½	Apr	27	89½	June 16	87	88
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....		....			114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan	20	139	Jan	20	139	Jan 21	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	106	Mar	18	97	Jan	3	105	Mar 23	102	104
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb	28	77½	Jan	6	83	June 16	82½	83½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....		....			116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....		....			106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun	17	102	Jan	3	106¾	June 17	105	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	114¾	Apr	4	103¼	Jan	3	113¾	June 12	112	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr	20	122	Apr	20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....		....			102½	No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1905-37, stpd	109¼	Apr	21	106	Jan	4	107	June 14	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr	5	90	Jan	3	100	June 17	100	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....		....			113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	111¾	Jun	13	103¼	Jan	3	111¾	June 17	111½	111¾
Do., do., registered	..	....		....			98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun	13	107½	Jan	4	110¾	June 13	..	..
East Tenn. recr. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	109	Apr	22	106	Mar	3	108¾	May 6	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....		....			112¾	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun	8	117	Mar	18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	103⅞	Jun	12	104½	Feb	1	105¾	June 12	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118	Jun	5	114½	Jan	14	118	June 13	117	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	119¾	Apr	27	115	Jan	6	117¾	June 13	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb	2	123	Jun	8	123¾	June 13	123	125
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, June 23, total transactions included 2,472,410 shares of stock, $16,500,000 bonds, with $121,000 Government and $6,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	June 16,'00.	June 17,'99.	Changes.
R. R. & Mis.	2,127,660	2,472,410 Inc.	344,750
Banks	25	100 Inc.	75
Mining	66,600	66,700 Dec.	100

BONDS.

	June 16,'00.	June 17,'99.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$11,401,100	$14,508,500 Inc.	$3,107,400
State	37,000	6,000 Dec.	31,000
Government	64,000	121,000 Inc.	57,000

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..1	Met. W. S. El., Chi..1
Am. Steel Hoop....3	Nat. Lead Co.....1
Am. Steel Hoop pf..2	Nat. Steel Co.....1¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf...1¼	N. Y. Air Brake....23
Am. Sugar Ref. pf...2	Ore. R. R. & N....1½
Am. Tin Plate pf....1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L., C. & St. L. pf.....1
Delaware & Hudson..1	Pressed Steel Co. pf.2
Evans. & T. H. pf..5	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.1
Gt. Northern pf....3½	Stand. Distilling....3½
H. B. Claflin 1¼	Third Avenue 3¼
Lake Erie & West..1¼	Twin City R. T. pf..2
Met. St. Ry. 3	

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry..2¾	International Paper..3½
Am. Car & F. pf....2	Int. Paper pf.....3½
Am. Malting Co.....1¾	Manhattan Con.....1¾
Am. Steel & Wire....2¾	Mexican Central....1
Am. Sugar Ref.....3	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf. 2
Am. Tobacco 3½	Minn. & St. L.....1½
Am. Tin Plate.....1¼	Minn. & St. L. pf..1½
At., Top. & S. F. pf..1¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. 1½
Anaconda Copper....1½	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. M.....1½
Balt. & Ohio, new..3½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....1
Balt. & O. pf., new..2	Mo. Pacific 2¾
Brook. Union Gas...2½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.....1
Can. Pacific 1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.....1¾
Chi. Com. Traction...1¼	Northern Pacific ..1¼
Chi., Bur. & Qy. ...2¾	Nor. Pac. pf.....1¾
Chi., Mil. & St. P...1¾	Ore. R. R. & N. pf..1¾
Chi. & Northwest....3	Pacific Mail 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac...2½	Penn. R. R. 1½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.1	Pullman Car 1½
Col. Fuel & Iron....1	St. L. Southwest....1
Col. & Southern 1st pf. 1	St. L. S. W. pf....1¼
Continental Tobacco..2½	St. P. & Omaha.....1¾
Erie 1st pf.....1¼	Southern Ry. pf....1
Evans. & T. H.....1¼	Twin City R. T.....2¾
General Electric ...2¾	Union Pacific 1¾
Glucose Sugar Ref..2¼	Union Pac. pf.....1½
Illinois Central 1½	Union Bag & Paper..1
International Silver..2½	

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s.....1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s.....2
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.....2	Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.....1½
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.....1¼	Ore. Sh. Line inc. A.1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg. & coup..2¾	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B.1½
Chi., M. & St. P. ...1	Reading gen. 4s.....1¼
Chi. & Northwest....3	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s 1
Chi., R. I. & Pac...2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st.
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.1	De R. 6s.....1
Col. Fuel & Iron....1	Ulster & Del. con. 5s.1
Col. & Southern 1st pf. 1	West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st 3
Continental Tobacco..2½	West Shore 4s, reg..1
Erie 1st pf.....1¼	Wisc. Cent. 1st. t. r.1½
Evans. & T. H.....1¼	Wisc. Cent., income.2
General Electric ...2¾	
Glucose Sugar Ref..2¼	
Illinois Central 1½	
International Silver..2½	

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s....1	St. L. S. W. 2d.....3½
K. C., P. & G. 1st..1½	So. Pac. of Cal. con. 5s, sta.....1
Nor. Pac. prior lien 4s 1¼	

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 19.

American Steel Casting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Common and preferred books open.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Common and preferred books open.
Pressed Steel Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.

Tuesday, June 20.

Boston Towboat Company—Books close.
Columbus (Ohio) Gas Light and Heat Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Electric Vehicle Company—Books close.
Exploration Syndicate—Books close.
Finance Company of Philadelphia—Books close.
Guaranty Trust Company—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Books close.
Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
Lamson Store Service—Books close.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company—Books close.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company—Books close.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Wednesday, June 21.

Hestonville Passenger Railway, Philadelphia—Books close for dividend, common and preferred.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Quincy Bridge Company—Books close.
Torrington Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, June 22.

American Beet Sugar Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred.

Friday, June 23.

Central Fireworks Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chase National Bank—Books close.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Light of Philadelphia—Books close.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, June 24.

Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Books close.
First National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust, Brooklyn—Books close.
Otis Elevator Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	113	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	36	41
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	137	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	245
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	102	104
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	136	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	190	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	300	320
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	60	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	80	82
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	104	106
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	98	99
Kings County Elevated	2	5
Kings County incomes	5	8
Louisville St. Railway com.	42	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	111	113
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn).	113	..
Nassau Electric 4s	95	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21½	22½
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	34¾	35¼
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	93	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	..	30
Rochester Railway con. 5s	105	107
Sixth Avenue stock	208	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	91	92
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114½	115½
Worcester Traction common	22	24
Worcester Traction pf.	105	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	50	52
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	96	97
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	40	41
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	97	98
Union Ferry	42	44½
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	225	..
Atlantic	200	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	400	420
Central	1975	2020
City	380	..
Colonial	415	435
Continental	300	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1425	1450
Fifth Avenue	365	..
Franklin	300	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	600	650
Hamilton	205	..
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Security	105	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	280
Manhattan	220	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	375	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	475	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange	235	255
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	325
Standard	220	..
State	395	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	390	410
Union	1350	1450
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	450	500
United States	1575	1625
Washington	300	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	118	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	..
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	175	180
Peter Cooper	120	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	430	435
American Exchange	170	..
Asiatic National	200	..
Bowery	320	310
Broadway	240	250
Butchers & Drovers	74	..
Central	190	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	325
Chemical	4000	4250
Citizens'	142	..
City	1000	..
Colonial	300	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	245	..
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	305	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2750	..
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	315	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1200	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	580	..
German Exchange	240	270
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	710	..
Hide & Leather	118	..
Home	100	..
Importers & Traders'	535	550
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	245	..
Market & Fulton	230	..
Mechanics'	200	215
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	190	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	400	..
Mount Morris	225	..
Mutual	135	145
Nassau	150	..
National Union	300	..
New Amsterdam	400	..
New York	250	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
North National	90	95
North America	200	..
Oriental	200	..
Pacific	170	..
Park	520	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	108	114
Plaza	300	..
Produce Exchange	120	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	225	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	122½	130
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	275	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	200	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
Amalgamated Copper	93	94¾
American Air Power	76½	80
American Bank Note Co.	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	100	107
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	56
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	14	18
American Typefounders'	46	50
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	105	107
Beet Sugar	31	34
Beet Sugar pf.	82	86
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	12	12⅛
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	50	62
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	345
Ches. Potomac Tel. stock	61	67
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	5	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	70
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	20	22
Electric Boat pf.	45	46
Electric Vehicle	105	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	115	120
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.	2¼	2½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	27½
General Carriage	35	36½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	99	101
General Electric Automobile	..	23
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	120
Havana Commercial	30¼	31
Havana Commercial pf.	68½	69½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	54	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	96	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	10	13
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s.	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	100	115
International Power	..	80
International Pump	24	25
International Pump pf.	66½	68
Iron Steamboat	6	7
Iron Steamboat 6s.	50	70
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Kentucky Distilleries com.	18	19
Kentucky Distilleries pf.	60	62
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	120	..
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	25	35
Markeen Copper	7½	8½
Mergenthaler Linotype	200	210
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106½	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone	81	83
National Salt	44	49
National Salt pf.	75	77
National Wall Paper Co. stock	70	80
New England Electric Vehicle	12¾	13½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	111	115
N. Y. Electric Brake	58	62
N. Y. Electric Vehicle	22	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	34½	35
Otis Elevator pf.	89¾	90¼
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	23¼	23½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	5
Pratt & Whitney pf.	45	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	17¾	18¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	62	63
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99½	100¼
Rubber Goods	25	25½
Rubber Goods pf., ex div.	80	80¾
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	155
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	490	510
Standard Coupler	..	30
Standard Oil	454½	455
Susquehanna Coal 6s.	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	108	110
Tennessee Copper	19½	20
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	15
Trenton Potteries pf.	60	70
Trow Directory, new	50	55
Union Steel & Chain	27½	28
Union Steel & Chain pf.	67½	68
Union Switch & Signal	83	88
Union Switch & Signal pf.	120	123
United Shoe Machinery com.	25	27
United Shoe Machinery pf.	25	27½
Union Typewriter com.	20	21½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	114	116
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	117
United States Envelope 1st 6s.	111	112½
United States Glass.	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.	¾	1
Wagner Palace Car	179	181
*Wahnita Copper	6¾	7¼
Westinghouse Air Brake	430	450
Worthington Pump pf.	112	113
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2¼	2½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	85
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	11	12
Central Union Gas bonds	103	105
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104¼	106¼
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	96½	100
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	95	100
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J	19	20
Consolidated Gas N. J. bonds	84	88
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	90	94
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Essex & Hudson Gas	42½	44
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	77½	82
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	59	62
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	122	128
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103½	104½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	84
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	53
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	71	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	67
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	105	109
Mutual of New York	250	310
New Amsterdam	34	34¾
New Amsterdam pf.	59	61
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	100½	101
New England Gas & Coke	20	21
New England G. & C. bonds	82¾	82¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	50	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	74
St. Joseph (Mo.)	45	49
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85	90
Standard Gas, New York	112	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	127	..
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	79	83
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	97½	100
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	107	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	200	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	206	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	153	155
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	204	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	175	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 18.—Americans, which of late had merely reflected changes in cable quotations, opened yesterday higher, and were well sustained. Among the increases were St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred, which rose 2 points; New York Central and Hudson River, 1; Reading first preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ½; Baltimore and Ohio, ¼; Erie first, ¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¼; New York, Ontario and Western, ¼; Reading ordinary, ¼; Erie common, ⅛, and Southern preferred, ⅛. Among the declines were Wabash ordinary, which fell ¼; Northern Pacific, ¼; Canadian Pacific, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ⅛, and Southern ordinary, ⅛.

Money was plentiful and in fair demand, on call at ¾ per cent.; until Monday, 1; for a week, from 1¼ to 1½, and on three months' bills from 1 15-16 to 2 per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, June 18.—Market conditions here continue favorable, the excellent business of week before last having continued, to a large extent, throughout the week just ended, any falling off being probably due to the independence of sellers, heavy engagements, and inability to give early delivery. India continued buying, with a fair miscellaneous trade, particularly in printing and finishing cloths.

All markets in the home trade are satisfactory. Prices are gradually rising. For a number of years the buyers had the run of the market, but now the tables are turned and the prospects are considered good. The India monsoon promises well.

Yarns are firm, American yarns hardening, though not generally higher. Business in this department is moderate. Egyptian yarns are strong and about ½d higher.

Advices from Rouen report an improving trade and an upward tendency in prices.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, June 18.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 10,211,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 3,326,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 2,699,000 pesetas.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	202	202	202
2d week June	$28,469	$24,488	$21,723
From Jan. 1	715,546	669,546	563,337
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week June	$45,092	$34,659	$33,337
From July 1	2,023,490	1,792,041	1,496,084
BALTIMORE & OHIO for April—			
Gross earnings	2,867,944	2,454,788	1,982,520
Op. expenses	1,800,004	1,769,741	1,659,950
Net earnings	567,340	685,047	322,570
Pro. ex. to gross	70¼	72¼	83¾
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	24,600,134	22,867,871	21,345,994
Net earnings	5,546,497	6,229,812	4,763,552
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	544,663	600,340	491,274
Op. expenses	385,804	427,855	364,797
Net earnings	158,859	181,485	126,477
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	5,243,577	5,131,714	5,108,090
Net earnings	1,425,047	1,582,038	1,288,818
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross earnings	534,680	536,038	444,393
Op. expenses	362,743	312,651	277,542
Net earnings	172,297	213,386	166,851
Charges	131,533	122,682	126,474
Surplus	40,759	90,704	40,377
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings	5,640,126	5,224,263	4,652,877
Net earnings	1,838,511	1,825,088	1,731,547
Surplus	395,404	425,458	349,396
PACIFIC COAST COMPANY for April—			
Gross earnings	407,334	456,416	281,366
Op. expenses	308,997	389,434	241,317
Net earnings	166,337	86,983	40,049
From Dec. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,851,956	2,210,306	1,244,033
Net earnings	408,438	562,546	132,213
PITTSBURG & WESTERN for April—	1899.	1898.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$258,720	$282,376	$23,647
Op. expenses	178,870	192,627	13,757
Net earnings	79,850	89,749	9,890
From July 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	2,673,476	2,585,067	*88,409
Net earnings	800,879	765,066	*35,813

*Increase.

Report of Specie Imported in New York June 10 to 16 Inclusive.

Steamers.	Where From.	Amount.
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	$214
Cherokee	Sanchez	334
South Cambria	Jeremie	856
Finance	Colon	31,973
Cherokee	Maoris	200
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,116
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	250
South Cambria	Port au Prince	15,900
South Cambria	Gonaives	1,800
Andes	Jeremie	5,320
Philadelphia	Curacao	2
American Silver Coin—		
South Cambria	Jeremie	100
Philadelphia	Curacao	10
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Kitts	400
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	850
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
South Cambria	Cape Haiti	3,250
Philadelphia	Curacao	805
Andes	Jeremie	1,600
Donna Maria	Payral	2,442
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	50
Finance	Colon	900
Gold Bullion—		
Europe	London	22,124
Finance	Colon	4,122
Adirondack	Carthagena	1,020
Adirondack	Puerto Colombia	1,150
Silver Bullion—		
Europe	London	9,188
Seneca	Vera Cruz	8,242
Finance	Colon	850
Total		$119,039

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from June 13 to 17 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamship.	Destination.	Amount.
June 13	Lahn	Bremen, G. C. (U. S.)	$3,000,000
June 13	Lahn	London, S. B.	154,000
June 14	St. Louis	London, S. B.	350,719
June 14	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	89,815
June 14	South Cambria	Aux Cayes, G. C. (Fr.)	8,000
June 14	Seneca	Havana, G. C.	845,300
June 15	Cienfuegos	Manzanillo, S. C. (U. S.)	8,800
June 16	Campania	London, S. B.	178,500
June 17	Mexico	Havana, G. C.	100,000
Total			$5,443,734

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 10	M. L. Villaverde	Progreso, G. C. (U. S.)	$1,000
May 25	Bransdaddy	Trinidad, G. C. (Brit.)	400
Total			$6,443,134

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing June 17. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
110	113	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1899	2	117¾	Feb. 23	108¾	Jan. 16	*110 June 6, 1899
190	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note								*43 Mar. 5, 1898
140	200	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1899	5	*140	Feb. 17	*130	Feb. 3	*140 Feb. 17, 1899
100	103	Am. Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1899	1¼	105	Apr. 18	99½	Mar. 2	101 June 5, 1899
140	145	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	May 1, 1899	2	150	Mar. 6	132	Jan. 4	*144 June 5, 1899
16	18	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			17½	Jan. 14	14	Apr. 20	*16 June 10, 1899
40	42	Ann Arbor pf	4,000,000			43½	May 23	36	May 8	*40 June 6, 1899
..	..	**At. & Charlotte Air Line**	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Balt. & Ohio** all in. paid	25,000,000			75¾	Apr. 12	66½	Jan. 5	*65¼ June 8, 1899
100	..	Beech Creek	5,500,000	April, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,420,000	Jan., 1899	2	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf. Series B	5,000,000	..	..	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
34	40	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	..	..	35	Jan. 3	30¼	Mar. 25	35 June 6, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1899	4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
92	94	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 20	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
180	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899	1¾	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198¼ Feb. 15, 1899
89	91	Chi. Great Western deb	15,643,000	Jan., 1899	2	93¾	Feb. 15	83¾	Jan. 3	93 May 8, 1899
9	10	Chic., Ind. & Louisville	10,500,000	..	..	12½	Apr. 25	7¾	Jan. 6	9 June 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	102¼ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	April 1, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
..	11	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	16¾	Jan. 25	10¾	Mar. 28	11 May 2, 1899
186	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899	1¾	†186¾	April 14	184¾	Mar. 6	†186¾ Apr. 14, 1899
3	6	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	..	..	8¼	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	*6 May 16, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf	336,700	..	..	30	June 3	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
170	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	April 1, 1899	1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
53½	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899	2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
42	43	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, 1899	1	50¼	Jan. 31	40¾	May 31	42 June 9, 1899
..	87	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	Apr. 17, 1899	1½	97	Mar. 13	90	Apr. 28	*90 Jan. 3, 1899
..	..	**Detroit City Gas**	4,313,000	..	..	85	May 12	67	Jan. 4	85 May 12, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	..	..	5¾	Apr. 20	3	Apr. 14	4¼ June 10, 1899
..	..	Dul., South Shore & At. pf	10,000,000	..	..	14	Apr. 22	7¾	Jan. 4	12½ June 9, 1899
880	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	April, 1899	3¾	..	..	..	..	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899	1	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾ Jan. 14, 1899
..	63	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1	63	May 19	43¼	Jan. 3	*62 June 5, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	25	Jan. 5	15	June 6	15 June 6, 1899
24	28½	Forth Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	..	..	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 1	26¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	April, 1899	1¼	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899	1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
100	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	May 1, 1899	1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
100	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1899	1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
385	425	Harlem	8,638,650	April 1, 1899	2	*390	Mar. 14	*380	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	..	..	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
22	25	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	..	..	29	Apr. 27	23¾	May 15	*23¾ June 6, 1899
10½	12½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	*12 June 5, 1899
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,690,000	..	..	5	Feb. 1	3	May 9	*3 May 23, 1899
35	50	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
99	102	**Laclede Gas Light**, St. L., pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899	2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*100 May 26, 1899
206	210	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1899	3½	208	Jan. 24	196½	Jan. 5	204½ June 8, 1899
67	73	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5	*65 June 2, 1899
58	75	**Maryland Coal** pf	1,876,000	Jan. 2, 1899	2¼	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60 Apr. 29, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	5	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1899
11¾	12½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	..	..	14¾	Jan. 30	11¾	May 10	12 June 10, 1899
183	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., 1899	3½	*183	June 1	176	Jan. 3	*185 June 1, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov., 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	..	..	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
5	7½	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	..	..	8¾	May 3	4¾	Mar. 17	*5¼ May 9, 1899
45	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	50	Mar. 18	45	April 20	43 Apr. 20, 1899
15	23	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896	6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15 Apr. 4, 1899
30	20	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899	2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 24	*37 May 11, 1899
60	70	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar., 1898	3	79	Jan. 23	63	Mar. 7	*65 May 12, 1899
28	30	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	..	..	41	Jan. 23	29½	May 4	*28 June 8, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	133 June 7, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
60	75	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Apr. 10, 1899	1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½ June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	10	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	10¼	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8 June 2, 1899
38	39¾	**Pacific Coast**	6,800,600	Apr. 17, 1899	1	51	Jan. 26	38	May 11	39¾ June 9, 1899
82	86	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899	2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*87 May 10, 1899
54	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	Apr. 17, 1899	2	67¾	Feb. 21	59½	June 6	59¾ June 6, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	..	..	7	Jan. 10	4	May 27	*3¼ June 10, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
186	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,300	Apr. 1, 1899	1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼ June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	Jan., 1899	3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
7	8½	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	..	..	13	May 1	7	May 18	7¼ June 7, 1899
8	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 5, 1899	½	14	Apr. 13	8	June 7	8 June 7, 1899
190	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 4, 1899	4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*194 May 11, 1899
33	40	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	43½	Jan. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36 May 3, 1899
131	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	May 15, 1899	1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼ June 5, 1899
..	..	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,000,000	..	..	6	Jan. 9	4	May 8	4 June 9, 1899
101	102¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf	4,000,000	Mar. 1, 1899	3½	109	Jan. 23	98¼	Jan. 25	102 May 31, 1899
60½	62	Silver Bullion certificates		..	..	65	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 21	61¼ May 22, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Mar. 31, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	Jan., 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,570,000	..	..	15½	Jan. 17	12	Jan. 13	13 June 1, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893	1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 3, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	April 1, 1899	¼	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec., 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..	..	..	..	8 Apr. 18, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,098	..	..	..	..	..	..	*48 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899	3	98¾	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	2,500,000	..	..	64	Jan. 30	58¾	Jan. 27	59 May 12, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale seller 30 days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days to four months and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £667,540 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40.35, became 41.44 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,875,000f gold and lost 1,125,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 13-16 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—12½@18 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 75c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—50c discount.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 17.—On account of reports of opposition to be started at Joliet with $1,000,000 capital, American Tin Plate common went off to-day from 37½ at the opening to 36 at the close. Preferred was 85. Linseed preferred opened at 40½, 1½ lower than yesterday, but closed a notch stronger at 41½. National Steel common opened at 51, declined to 50, and closed at 50¾. Twenty shares of preferred went at 89 and ten at 88. Metropolitan gold bonds were 97, the preferred stock ranging from 57 to 56¾, while trust certificates were 14½. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	78¾
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	149
National Biscuit Co. common	43
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	13
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	13
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	32
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	90
N. Chicago St. R. R.	240
W. Chicago St. R. R.	120
South Side El. R. R.	93
Lake St. El.	16
Lake St. El. trust ctfs	13¾
Street's W. S. Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed Co.	3
American Linseed Co. pf.	40
American Tin Plate common	35¾
American Tin Plate pfd.	85
National Biscuit Co. common	43
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¾
National Carbon Co. common	76
National Carbon Co. pf.	91
National Steel common	50
National Steel pf., ex div.	89
Diamond Match Co.	149
West Chicago St. R. R.	119

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $2,160,128. The imports of specie were $138,020 and exports of specie $3,444,114.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 17	$1,197,462,946	$86,904,470
June 10	1,038,203,594	58,814,137
*June 3	964,842,883	56,274,907
May 27	1,221,015,611	69,839,059
May 20	1,246,292,909	69,981,913
May 13	1,094,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,489,472,903	72,952,491
April 29	1,201,119,389	67,732,455
April 22	1,302,919,410	77,752,589
April 15	1,424,846,285	82,334,464
April 8	1,253,060,041	77,373,928
April 1	1,283,859,167	80,915,894
March 25	1,247,937,005	74,448,236
March 18	1,246,322,758	67,781,545
March 11	1,301,870,887	76,873,038
March 4	1,292,060,596	74,090,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	59,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,273
Feb. 11	1,283,485,998	54,986,284
Feb. 4	1,328,451,208	70,249,713
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,321,994,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,443,813	65,442,259
Dec. 24	1,022,438,908	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,953
Dec. 10	1,254,915,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,301,188,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	935,684,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,006,708,461	49,312,797
Nov. 12	947,498,567	46,116,729
Nov. 5	870,369,371	43,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,983	46,483,441
Oct. 22	796,830,846	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,896,169	58,955,179
Oct. 8	930,053,649	49,453,033
Oct. 1	774,064,931	41,099,288
Sept. 24	814,737,540	50,421,203
Sept. 17	901,163,633	48,361,171
*Sept. 10	670,077,948	38,936,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,584,208
Aug. 27	798,047,004	45,572,724
Aug. 20	843,316,947	44,083,593
Aug. 13	741,158,372	38,254,998
Aug. 6	847,498,567	44,252,238
July 30	830,200,419	46,140,423
July 23	790,895,050	47,106,824
*July 9	617,814,953	44,944,173
July 2	824,696,528	48,699,228
June 25	833,263,687	48,197,682
July 18	732,423,231	47,179,903

*Five days.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS, 41 WALL STREET, N. Y.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.

DEAL IN

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Lists of current offerings sent on application.

Philadelphia Correspondents, GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

State and James Sts., Albany.

BOODY, M'LELLAN & CO.,

BANKERS.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NVESTMENT DEPARTMENT: Special offering of a 5% Gold Bond on Property Located in Greater New York. Send for Circulars bearing on our 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Cable Address, "Goskite." 57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,945,180.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		294,932.70
Other real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		239,188.08
Specie		419,229.82
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		282,577.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,667,745.22	
Other items carried as cash	7,292.35	
		1,675,037.57
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Internal revenue stamps		513.28
		$5,861,858.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	56,599.75
Due depositors	3,406,429.50
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	398,694.37
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	135.00
	$5,861,858.62

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CASIMIR TAG, President, and J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier, of the German American Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 23 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made

CASIMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of June, 1899, before me.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS,
[L. S.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, . . $1,500,000
Surplus . . 1,400,000
Deposits . 25,000,000

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1899:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,603,571.58
Overdrafts		465.99
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		448,058.49
Stocks and bonds		372,196.35
Specie		1,135,979.62
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		818,596.60
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$302,730.21	
Other items carried as cash	1,288.04	
	304,018.25	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	24,000.00	
		$8,706,886.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid		274,111.81
Due depositors		6,865,882.18
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks		657,172.29
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$720.00	
Taxes	9,000.00	
	9,720.00	
		$8,706,886.28

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

THEODORE ROGERS, President, and EDWARD C. EVANS, Cashier, of the Bank of the Metropolis, a bank located and doing business at No. 29 Union Square, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 14th day of June, 1899, as the day on which such report shall be made.

THEO. ROGERS, President.
E. C. EVANS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 16th day of June, 1899, before me.

WM. H. ROCKWOOD,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public for N. Y. Co.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Thursday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$9,140,159
Week ended June 17, 1898	7,423,431
From Jan. 1, 1899	247,852,826
From Jan. 1, 1898	207,963,676

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 13, 1899	$9,637,557
Week ended June 14, 1898	13,946,631
From Jan. 1, 1899	209,539,641
From Jan. 1, 1898	227,007,931

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$39,869
Week ended June 17, 1898	25,516
From Jan. 1, 1899	7,764,321
From Jan. 1, 1898	68,916,291

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$2,654,300
Week ended June 17, 1898	11,709
From Jan. 1, 1899	13,566,136
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,590,779

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$2,614,431
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,831,815

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 17, 1898	$13,816
From Jan. 1, 1898	64,325,512

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$79,169
Week ended June 17, 1898	4,469
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,705,439
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,151,614

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$789,814
Week ended June 17, 1898	887,065
From Jan. 1, 1899	23,125,125
From Jan. 1, 1898	19,827,807

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$710,654
Week ended June 17, 1898	882,656
From Jan. 1, 1899	21,419,686
From Jan. 1, 1898	18,676,293

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$119,029
Week ended June 17, 1898	29,525
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,469,760
From Jan. 1, 1898	70,067,905

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$3,444,114
Week ended June 17, 1898	878,865
From Jan. 1, 1899	36,721,361
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,418,643

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 16, 1899	$3,325,085
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,251,601
Week ended June 17, 1898	$48,940

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$45,649,262

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62.

Bar silver in London was 27⅝d per ounce and in New York 60⅝c. Mexican silver dollars, 48¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 554,200.49 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $9,319,900. The banks now hold $30,003,200 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the average show an increase in the loans of $15,902,600, a decrease in specie of $7,005,800, an increase in legal tenders of $170,500, an increase in deposits of $9,938,400, and a decrease in circulation of $22,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	June 17 '99.	June 10 '99.	June 18 '98.
Loans	$574,319,200	$757,407,600	$610,339,500
Specie	197,157,900	204,163,700	182,905,500
Legal tenders	59,787,800	59,617,300	59,111,400
Net deposits	907,770,000	897,831,600	730,976,400
Circulation	13,887,100	13,909,800	14,686,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	June 17 '99.	June 10 '99.	June 18 '98.
Specie	$197,157,900	$204,163,700	$182,905,500
Legal tenders	59,787,800	59,617,300	59,111,400
Total reserve	$256,945,700	$263,781,000	$242,016,900
Reserve required against deposits	226,942,500	224,457,900	182,744,100
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$30,003,200	$39,323,100	$59,272,800

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,458,675	31,75,2,0	57,067,800
Jan. 28	30,232,025	35,6 9,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,432,675	34 ,81 6,5	54,940,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,6 0,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25 6 8,450	55,065,950
Feb. 25	30,334,9 0	2,1,5 ,32	57,,20,975
March 4	24,578,,25	20,,25 0	58,,54,825
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,865,350
March 18	19,074,175	28,690,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,677,425	33,851,475	48,885,150
April 1	15,491,550	35,,29,850	47,696,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,660,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,995,900
April 22	24,175,900	33,,25,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,,24,675	44,804,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,498,500
May 20	34,631,575	50,715,250	45,668,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,01 ,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,390,850

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$30,003,200	1894	$76,376,575
1898	59,272,800	1893	8,776,800
1897	48,390,050	1892	22,788,825
1896	19,908,250	1891	16,172,225
1895	36,544,250	1890	6,144,925

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 15, 1899	£31,027,391	.....
June 16, 1898	38,156,127	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 15, 1899	74,176,720	£48,774,480
June 16, 1898	75,011,968	49,390,626
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 15, 1899	30,187,000	15,551,000
June 16, 1898	29,388,000	15,140,000
RUSSIA.		
June 15, 1899	95,432,000	5,315,000
June 16, 1898	110,695,000	4,364,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 15, 1899	36,204,000	12,731,000
June 16, 1898	34,834,000	12,581,000
SPAIN.		
June 15, 1899	11,850,000	13,139,000
June 16, 1898	9,834,000	4,228,000
ITALY.		
June 15, 1899	15,349,000	2,321,000
June 16, 1898	15,199,000	1,921,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 15, 1899	3,834,000	6,612,000
June 16, 1898	2,860,000	6,965,000
BELGIUM.		
June 15, 1899	3,059,000	1,530,000
June 16, 1898	2,903,000	1,452,000
Total for the week	£301,128,111	£105,973,480
Total preceding week	301,339,824	106,230,151
Corresponding date last year	318,782,095	96,041,628

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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